

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1977

Established 1837

ATHENS—Paris: Friday, warmer with
occasional showers. LONDON: Friday,
showers. Temp. 55-65 (54-57). Saturday,
showers. CHAMPAIGN: Moderate. BOSTON:
variable. Temp. 55-65 (54-57). NEW
York, clear. Temp. 55-65 (54-57).
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE PAGE.

Algeria	12.8	Spain	5.00
Argentina	28.8	Lebanon	22.00
Australia	3.50	Luxembourg	20.00
Bahamas	16.0	Netherlands	1.50
Bahrain	2.50	Nigeria	60.00
Belgium	1.50	Norway	3.00
Brazil	1.50	Portugal	15.00
Canada	1.50	Qatar	20.00
Chad	1.50	Romania	15.00
Czechoslovakia	1.50	Saudi Arabia	1.50
Denmark	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Dominican Republic	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
Egypt	1.50	Tanzania	1.50
France	1.50	Turkey	1.50
Germany	1.50	U.S. Military (Mar.)	1.50
Ghana	1.50	U.S. Military (Nav.)	1.50
Greece	1.50	U.S. Military (Air)	1.50
Haiti	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50
Honduras	1.50		
Hungary	1.50		
India	1.50		
Indonesia	1.50		
Iran	1.50		
Italy	1.50		
Jamaica	1.50		
Jordan	1.50		
Korea	1.50		
Kuwait	1.50		
Laos	1.50		
Libya	1.50		
Lithuania	1.50		
Malaysia	1.50		
Maldives	1.50		
Mali	1.50		
Malta	1.50		
Mexico	1.50		
Moldavia	1.50		
Morocco	1.50		
Mozambique	1.50		
Nicaragua	1.50		
Niger	1.50		
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North Vietnam	1.50		
Oman	1.50		
Pakistan	1.50		
Panama	1.50		
Paraguay	1.50		
Peru	1.50		
Philippines	1.50		
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Portugal	1.50		
Romania	1.50		
Russia	1.50		
Saudi Arabia	1.50		
Senegal	1.50		
Sierra Leone	1.50		
Singapore	1.50		
Slovakia	1.50		
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South Africa	1.50		
South Korea	1.50		
Spain	1.50		
Sri Lanka	1.50		
Sweden	1.50		
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Tunisia	1.50		
Turkey	1.50		
U.S. Military (Mar.)	1.50		
U.S. Military (Nav.)	1.50		
U.S. Military (Air)	1.50		
Uganda	1.50		
Ukraine	1.50		
United Kingdom	1.50		
United States	1.50		
Uruguay	1.50		
Uzbekistan	1.50		
Venezuela	1.50		
Vietnam	1.50		
Yemen	1.50		
Yugoslavia	1.50		
Zambia	1.50		
Zimbabwe	1.50		

Weigh Use of Force Warn Terrorists Tolerance May Run Out

From Wire Dispatches
The Netherlands, June 9.—Dutch mediators spent more hours aboard a hijacked plane, delivering a warning to the Dutch government. The Dutch government said it was considering the use of military force to free the hostages. The Dutch government said it was considering the use of military force to free the hostages.

Free sques, s Them lay Get Out Elections

June 9 (AP).—The government flew nine military planes today to the north before the general election. The government flew nine military planes today to the north before the general election.

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ROYAL PROCESSION—Queen Elizabeth's barge (right foreground) about to pass under Tower Bridge in London yesterday, before the Queen launched aboard royal yacht Britannia (right) and then continued her jubilee trip down Thames River.

As 250,000 Line Thames Queen Makes a Royal 'Progress'

LONDON, June 9 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth II made a royal "progress" up the Thames today, as the first Queen Elizabeth did four centuries ago, to cheer from crowds estimated at 250,000 lining both banks of the river. A progress is a royal journey marked by pomp.

The Queen rewarded the throngs, who had waited hours in the rain to see her, with a walk that was far more informal than the security-conscious chat over steel barriers when she drove through London Tuesday to attend a service of thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The police estimated that there were a million persons along the route then, but today's crowd was just as much above expectations and another indication of the Queen's popularity.

The smiling Queen and her husband, Prince Philip, set out from Greenwich—where Queen Elizabeth I was born—in a river patrol boat.

Peres Rejects Coalition Proposal Begin Starts Transition to Rule in Israel

TEL AVIV, June 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister-designate Menachem Begin today launched the transition of power to his rightist Likud bloc with an unsuccessful call for Israel's defeated Labor party to join a coalition government.

But he said the parties agreed to fight three proposals aired recently in Washington: • Establishment of a new Palestinian state. • Withdrawal of the national borders that existed before the 1967 war. • Participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Middle East peace talks.

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At Commonwealth Talks U.K. Reluctantly Backs Rhodesia Blacks' War

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—While expressing reluctant approval of the guerrilla war being conducted by black Rhodesians, Britain told former colonies in the Commonwealth today that a negotiated peace is still possible in Rhodesia.

But Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda declared that "we should not place much hope" in the current British-U.S. effort for a peaceful solution, called for intensified sanctions against Rhodesia and declared that "the Commonwealth must face the real enemy, the architect of doom—South Africa."

He called for more aid to black Rhodesian guerrillas and declared that his forces stood ready to launch but-pursuit raids into the rebel British colony.

A conference spokesman said Commonwealth leaders, in a debate that became "intense and rather sad," had expressed profoundly regretful support for armed struggle in southern Africa.

The spokesman said they emphasized the desirability of negotiated settlements to bring black-majority rule to Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia).

British Foreign Secretary David Owen, outlining British efforts, said at the 33-nation conference of heads of government that "it is only by a negotiated end to the fighting that a nonracial Zimbabwe, the dream of all, can be brought into being."

Mr. Owen, whose latest strategy is to seek agreement on a Rhodesian constitution establishing rule by the 23-to-1 black majority, reiterated his policy of not asking African nationalists to quit conducting or supporting the guerrilla war against Prime Minister Ian Smith's Salisbury regime.

Prime Minister James Callaghan told the conferees that he would not criticize "those who had in despair turned to force."

But both asked 11 black African leaders at the conference for support while Britain and the United States, in Mr. Owen's words, "travel every mile" in search of a peaceful settlement.

He added that prolonged violence would do "immense material and human damage to the country and would jeopardize, perhaps beyond retrieval, the longer-term prospects for peace and racial harmony in southern Africa."

Mr. Kaunda, who had sharply criticized the absent President of Uganda, Idi Amin, for a reign of terror, declared: "We are deeply concerned about human rights in free Africa. But let it be known that we are even more profoundly concerned about the atrocities and denial of human rights in unliberated southern Africa."

There are some sections in the Commonwealth who are very happy to dramatize the trampling of human rights in independent Africa and completely sweep under the carpet the filth of racism and war in southern Africa."

Mr. Kaunda said he was convinced that under Mr. Carter there are no U.S. plots to assassinate him.

Falsely Reported in London Amin Ends 3-Day Hoax, Returns From Border Talks

NAIROBI, June 9 (UPI).—Uganda's President Idi Amin today ended a hoax that had kept much of the diplomatic world mystified for three days and returned home—not from London, where he was reported earlier in the day, but from a secret meeting with revolutionaries in central Africa.

The Uganda radio coupled the announcement of Field Marshal Amin's surprise return with a statement that an unnamed Briton had been arrested on spying charges and faces execution by a firing squad if found guilty.

The radio also accused other unnamed Britons of "subversive activities"—an indication that President Amin intended to keep pressure on the 300 British residents he has banned from leaving the country and is holding as virtual hostages.

President Amin's return to Kampala ended one of the most bizarre episodes in the six-year military dictatorship of the flamboyant former sergeant-major.

On Tuesday, he dropped from sight, declaring that he was flying to England to gate-crash the Commonwealth conference he had been barred from.

Security "Slip-Up"
After reports that Marshal Amin's aircraft had been sighted over different parts of Europe, the Uganda radio early today announced that he had foiled British security and had slipped secretly into London.

Several hours later the same radio reported that President Amin had returned safely to Kampala from a meeting with "top revolutionary military officers from Tanzania and Zambia," a conference held on the border between Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The statement that he had been meeting with Tanzanians and Zambians was viewed with skepticism by observers here in Nairobi.

The radio dropped all references to London and gave no explanation why for three days Marshal Amin had deliberately misled the world into thinking he was headed for Britain.

The radio did not say what President Amin discussed during his "successful" talks with the revolutionaries nor, indeed, who the revolutionaries were.

They were presumably underground opponents of the governments of Zambia and Tanzania, which have been the two leading black African critics of President Amin's rule, during which 100,000 persons reportedly have been killed.

The radio said that during President Amin's absence, an unnamed Briton had been arrested on spying charges after being reported to authorities by a Belgian national. It said he "will be put before a military tribunal and executed by firing squad if found guilty."

The radio added: "Some British nationals are using the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Repeats Earlier Warnings Red Strength in W. Europe Called Threat by Kissinger

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—Henry Kissinger warned tonight that the growing political strength of Communist parties in Western Europe posed a grave threat to the future of the Western world and he urged concerted efforts to prevent Communist election victories in Italy, France and Spain.

The former secretary of state did not take direct issue with the more relaxed approach of the Carter administration toward the phenomenon called Eurocommunism, but he seemed to press President Carter to broaden his concern over human rights to include concern over possible Communist victories at the polls.

"Human rights is not an abstraction concerned only with judicial procedures and unrelated to basic questions of political and geopolitical structure," he said. "We cannot fail to reckon the setback to European freedom that will result if Communist minorities gain decisive influence in European politics—we must not close our eyes to the effect on freedom throughout the world if the global balance tips against the West."

The text of Mr. Kissinger's speech to a conference on Italy and Eurocommunism here was made available this afternoon. The conference was sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research and the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

Often-Noted Concern
In essence, Mr. Kissinger repeated at length his often-noted concern as secretary that if Communists were allowed to play significant roles in Western European governments, particularly in Italy, France or Spain, this could have long-term effects on the Western alliance.

During the presidential election campaign, the Democrats tended to criticize Mr. Kissinger's tough stand.

Mr. Carter said last month that the United States favored the election in Europe of non-Communists, but "it's not up to us to tell other people how to vote or how to choose their leaders or who those leaders should be."

The President also said that the best way to prevent a shift (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and ABC correspondent Barbara Walters at Bay of Pigs.

uez Tops Poll
June 9 (Reuters).—right coalition led by Ilofo Suarez will top general elections with 51 of the votes, according to published today. The poll, published by the newspaper, Diario 16, showed a 23 per cent of the vote would abstain. The main Socialist party got 23 per cent of the vote. Alliance 6.4 per cent, must party 6 per cent, Popular Socialist party 4.3 per cent, and the Democrats 4.3 per cent.

Jailed in Iran
June 9 (UPI).—men and women of the may have been jailed. 20 civilians, for their series of military service frauds, military announced today. were convicted of embezzlement of documents, and bribing of army of Spain exemptions from service for young tra-

Arabs, Moderates Displeased

Israelis' Camp on West Bank Stirs Pride, Unease and Anger

By William Tuohy

KADDUM. Israeli-occupied West Bank, June 9.—This raw settlement on the stony, inhospitable hills of Samaria is not much more than a trailer camp. It houses 36 families—about 200 men, women and children. There are makeshift schools, a general store and—most importantly—a synagogue.

For this is a Jewish community. Illegal at first, set down in the heart of Jordan's Arab West Bank. It has become a focal point of the Israeli-Arab controversy.

Kaddum, also called Alon Moreh after the place where Abraham arrived in the Promised Land, has become a symbol that evokes pride among Jewish conservatives, unease among Israeli moderates and apprehension and anger among Arabs.

It was founded despite opposition of the previous Israeli Labor government, and has the official approval of Menachem Begin, who has just been named prime minister.

"There will be many Alon Morehs," Mr. Begin has said. "There will be many, many settlements in the coming weeks."

In Kaddum, David Levine, a 31-year-old immigrant U.S. educator, declared, "We decided to settle here for political reasons. We believe this land—Samaria—should not be returned to Arab control. This has been Jewish land since biblical times."

In Jerusalem, some Israeli moderates believe that the Labor government's decision on Kaddum contributed to its image of weakness and its defeat by the hard-line Likud coalition.

A diplomatic observer on the Arab side said pessimistically, "It has taken a generation for the Arab states to work toward a consensus that Israel could exist as a state in the Middle East. But this movement to settle the West Bank with Jews could easily wipe out that consensus."

Policy Undefined

The settlers take a different view. "We are not trying to drive out the Arabs," said Benny Katzover, the 30-year-old camp secretary. "And we haven't taken any private Arab land. This was held by the Jordanian Army before the 1967 war. But we are settling Samaria for the sake of all Jews, even those in the United States."

In the 1967 war, Israeli troops occupied all of Samaria and Judea on the West Bank of the Jordan River, as well as the Golan Heights, Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. But although Israel annexed East Jerusalem and announced that it could never be

partitioned again, the policy for the rest of the West Bank and its 800,000 Arab occupants remained ambiguous.

Expansion Argued

The Israeli government created a string of paramilitary settlements along the Jordan River valley, but these were designed, it was said, mainly to serve as defensive outposts.

However, militant Jewish settlers argued that they had the right to form communities elsewhere in the West Bank, particularly near populated Arab centers that had religious significance for Jews. Thus a Jewish settlement was created in Hebron, where Jews lived before the 1948-49 partition of Palestine, and this has remained a flash point with the Arabs.

At the same time, a movement called Gush Emunim ("a group of the faithful") asked for the creation of Jewish settlements in the heart of Samaria. Three and a half years ago, they began a sit-in near the Arab city of Nablus, the capital of Samaria. The government called the move illegal and tried to uproot the settlers, but they kept returning.

Rabin Relented

Finally, the Labor government under Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin allowed the Gush Emunim settlers to erect "temporarily" inside an Israeli Army base, called Camp Kaddum, near the Arab village of Kfar Kaddum. Privately, the Israeli military has not been opposed to settlements on the heights of Samaria because it commands the approaches to the Israeli coastal strip between Tel Aviv and Haifa.

"There is a close relationship between the military and the settlers in the occupied territories," a senior officer said.

Now, with the success of the Likud bloc at the polls, the illegal settlement of Kaddum appears to have become legal, and the Gush Emunim successfully has flouted government policy.

Estimates of the number of Israelis in the Gush Emunim vary widely. The top figure is 20,000—in a nation of 3 million.

Arab Fear Fueled

Although Gush Emunim leaders cite biblical, historical and talmudic references to support their claim to the "land of Israel," they are reluctant to say whether it includes the East Bank of the Jordan River.

Such sentiments have reinforced the belief among many Arab leaders that the Israeli government is expansionist, and has no intention of returning the West Bank to Jordan or to the Palestinians, despite UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israel to withdraw from occupied territories in return for a "just and lasting" peace.

"If Israeli policy is determined by the concepts of movements like Gush Emunim," an Arab observer said, "it can only lead to another bloody war, and sooner rather than later."

"We can't have two sets of laws in a democratic society," a senior Israeli official complained. "There doesn't seem to be any common denominator between the fundamentalist groups like Gush Emunim and the rest of the society."

Gush Emunim leaders say they hope to settle a dozen more communities in the West Bank in the next six months. With Mr. Begin's approval, there seems little that can stop them.

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Minority Parties Key to Forming Turkish Regime

ANKARA, June 9 (Reuters).—Minority parties and independents today held the key to the formation of Turkey's next government after elections that failed to produce a single-party parliamentary majority to tackle the nation's political and economic problems.

Conservative Premier Suleyman Demirel confirmed that he would submit his coalition government's resignation when the new National Assembly, elected last Sunday, convenes on Tuesday.

President Fahri Koruturk is then expected to ask former Premier Bulent Ecevit, whose social democratic Republican People's party won 213 seats, to form a government.

Although the RPP is now the largest party in the 450-member assembly, Mr. Ecevit today faced the problem of attracting enough support elsewhere in the assembly to secure a vote of confidence.

Mr. Ecevit said yesterday that he, along with many other Turks, felt that a unified government was necessary to deal with Turkey's pressing problems.



United Press International

NICELY SUPPORTED—Two workers for the rightist Popular Alliance party in Spain at political rally. The party is headed by former Information Minister Manuel Fraga.

Rightists Sag in Polls

Fraga's Campaign Efforts Little Rewarded

By James M. Markham

AVILA, Spain, June 9 (NYT).—He is Spain's indefatigable campaigner. Setting off with a battered leather briefcase and an aged overnight bag, he has covered 80,000 miles in the last few months, crisscrossing the nation.

"We are the sons of the people," Manuel Fraga Iribarne, dressed in a blue pin-striped suit, told 2,000 persons jammed into a movie house in this venerable walled city. "We walk with the people—we are the truly popular force. No politician has spoken with the people as much as I have."

But wherever he goes in Spain, this tall, ungainly, brilliant former minister of Franco is pursued by crowds of angry young hecklers. And there are discouraging signs, for Mr. Fraga, the rightist Popular Alliance he captains is sagging in the opinion polls.

"Out! Out! Fascist!" shouted a typical group of young people, kept out of the run-down movie house mainly because of blue jeans and beards, as Mr. Fraga exited into the darkened street. Inside, well-dressed listeners had just applauded him fervently and others had remained with their arms crossed, uncommitted.

Whipping Boy

Justly or not, Mr. Fraga, who championed liberalizing moves as Franco's information minister, but staked out a markedly conservative position after the dictator died, has become the whipping boy of Spanish liberals and leftists; the man they love to hate.

Santiago Carrillo, head of the Communist party, warns that Mr. Fraga is "the little Caudillo," who would like to bring the army to power on the ruins of Spain's inept democracy. "We want bread, we want wine, we want to see Fraga hanging from a pine," reads a typical slogan written in the Madrid subway.

Mr. Fraga, 54, a one-time ambassador to Britain, relishes taking on the left. "All these dissidents in Russia looked up in insane asylums—that's where Santiago Carrillo wants to put me!" he told a chuckling audience recently. At another meeting in his hometown of Lugo, in Galicia, Mr. Fraga ripped off his jacket and barged into a small crowd of youthful hecklers, who fled.

The left is a useful foil for Mr. Fraga's oratory. "Demands for total amnesty continue, while Civil Guards and policemen continue to be shot," he said, evoking the specter of a collapse of law and order in post-Franco Spain. "Bank robberies are constant."

But far more worrying to him is the new center-right coalition built around the personality of Adolfo Suarez, the 44-year-old Premier, who could put the Popular Alliance out of business in the voting next Wednesday.

Mr. Fraga argues, not without reason, that there is little political difference between him and Mr. Suarez, who rose through the ranks of Franco's National Movement and was a founder of one of the parties that now makes up the Popular Alliance.

But ordinary Spaniards clearly



UPI

perceive a difference between the combative Mr. Fraga and the moderate-sounding Mr. Suarez, who heads a coalition reassuringly called the Union of the Democratic Center. In a recent poll, Mr. Suarez topped the list of the nation's most popular candidates.

Red Strength in W. Europe Called Threat by Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)
toward Communism was to insure that democratic governments were open to change and sensitive to the needs of people. The net effect of Mr. Carter's policy has been to leave the impression that the administration was not overly concerned by the situation in Western Europe, some diplomats have said.

The Carter administration has also eased up on visa policies and has allowed, on a case-by-case basis, Western European Communists to visit this country when invited by U.S. groups. But Communist trade unions are still barred out of deference to policies of the AFL-CIO.

In the previous administration, only Western European Communists on parliamentary delegations were allowed to visit the United States.

Mr. Kissinger, in his speech, said that there must be economic and social reforms in Europe to deprive the Communists of much of their appeal.

But in addition, he said, the United States must encourage "an attitude of resolve and conviction."

"We must frankly recognize the problem that we will face if the Communists come to power," he said. "We must avoid giving the impression that we consider Communist success a foregone conclusion by ostentatious association with Communist leaders or by ambiguous declarations."

"We do our friends in Europe no favor if we encourage the notion that the advent of Communists and their allies into power will make little or no difference to our own attitudes and policies," Mr. Kissinger said.

"If the United States has a responsibility to encourage political freedom throughout the world, we surely have a duty to leave no doubt about our convictions on an issue that is so central to the future of the Western alliance and therefore to the future of democracy," he said.

Sweden Won't Return Hijacker to Russians

STOCKHOLM, June 9 (AP).—The Swedish government announced today that it will not return a 37-year-old Soviet citizen to his country to face charges for hijacking a Soviet airliner to Sweden last month.

Prosecutors said that instead they would file charges here against Vasily Somovskoy, a mechanic from the northwestern Soviet republic of Latvia. He has asked for political asylum. The Soviet Embassy here had demanded that Mr. Somovskoy be extradited to the Soviet Union, where he would face a possible death sentence.

London Flights Halted

LONDON, June 9 (UPI).—British Airways engineering workers walked off the job today, creating delays of several hours in flights from London to New York and Boston.

Ailing Narayan Is Powerful As a 'Moral Force' in India

By William Borders

BOMBAY, June 9 (NYT).—In the simply furnished bedroom of a borrowed apartment overlooking the Arabian Sea here, Jayaprakash Narayan is holding court as the moral force of India's new political order.

Militant peasants, leaders of the new government, business tycoons, students and even, recently, the visiting King of Bhutan—they all come here to pay their respects to the sickly ascetic who is credited with having led the fight that brought down the government of Indira Gandhi in March.

"Not since the time of Gandhi has moral force, personified by a frail individual, triumphed so spectacularly over the forces of evil," says Nani Palkhvala, one of India's best-known lawyers, referring to Mohandas Gandhi, the hero of the independence movement, who was not related to Indira Gandhi.

Compared to Gandhi

Mr. Narayan, who is known as J. P., is increasingly being compared to Gandhi, but the comparison embarrasses him. "Gandhi was a saint, and I am just a small man," Mr. Narayan said in an interview, his voice barely a whisper. Dressed in a plain white cotton pajama suit, he leaned heavily into the corner of his chair, his face lined with fatigue.

At the age of 74, Mr. Narayan is in extremely poor health. Among other ailments, he is suffering from kidney failure and must undergo dialysis three times a week. On those days he can only rest, but the other four days of the week are filled with visitors.

Some of the visitors have business to do with the president of the ruling Janata party, Chand Shekar, who stopped by to bring Mr. Narayan up to date on the current state election campaigns. Others, in the words of an aide, "just want to see a great man face to face."

Led Opposition

Mr. Narayan, who was a leading disciple of Gandhi in the independence struggle, returned to national prominence three years ago with a call for a "total revolution" against Mrs. Gandhi's government, which he considered corrupt and misdirected.

He was the leader of the subsequent anti-government violence that Mrs. Gandhi said necessitated the state of emergency that he spent five months in jail, where his health deteriorated further.

Although he did not run as a candidate in the election earlier this year, he made a number of speeches and drew some of the highest crowds.

Now, although he does not hold office, he is one of the most powerful people in India. It was he, for example, who persuaded Jagjivan Ram, a reluctant coalition partner to join the government as defense minister, when it looked as if he might join a rival camp.

Sometimes the exercise of his influence irritates even his admirers. Prime Minister Morarji Desai, asked recently about a controversial statement of Mr. Narayan's, snapped, "J. P. is not the government."

Some critics in the defeated Congress party delight in referring to Mr. Narayan as "an extraconstitutional center of power," the same term that was applied to Sanjay Gandhi, and they question the granting of special government favors to a private citizen. For example, they ask why, when Mr. Narayan was in Seattle for medical treatment last month, did Kewal Singh, the Indian ambassador to the United States, make two trips to see him.

But beyond that sort of

criticism, millions of Indians revere Mr. Narayan as a symbol of the return of their civil rights, a fact that President Carter seemed to realize when he made a point of telephoning Mr. Narayan when he was in the United States.

"I never thought the President of the United States would call me," Mr. Narayan said. "I didn't think he even knew I existed. But I suppose it wasn't really me he was greeting, but rather the movement, this force with which we have brought freedom back to India."

Smith Reaffirms Commitment To Majority Rule in Rhodesia

VICTORIA, FALLS, Rhodesia, June 9 (AP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today reaffirmed his commitment to majority rule as sought by current British-U.S. peace initiatives and confirmed that he had held secret talks with black leaders toward a constitutional settlement.

The 58-year-old leader of the white minority government said, however, that "it must be a responsible majority rule, not mob rule."

Speaking to the congress of the Association of Rhodesian Industries in the northwestern resort town of Victoria Falls, Mr. Smith said: "It must take due regard to the importance of things such as the impartiality of the courts and the judiciary, the maintenance of law and order and of decent standards and the economic viability of the country."

He added: "Without these things there would be chaos and if that was all that was offered, then it would be better to carry on as we were now."

Constitutional Conference

A British and U.S. consultative group is seeking views from black and white leaders inside and outside Rhodesia as a prelude to a conference aimed at writing a new constitution allowing for black rule by the end of next year.

Mr. Smith stressed that if the breakdown British colony did not have economic independence after achieving political independence it would have no real respect or international recognition.

"For this reason," he said, "and in view of what had happened in the rest of Africa, the world must accept that Rhodesia was different—a special case."

There could be no appeasement or acceptance of impossible conditions," Mr. Smith said.

Not a Pushover

He added that people believing Rhodesia was "a pushover and had no alternative" to conditions being pressed on the country "had seriously misjudged the situation."

On the war with black nationalists, Mr. Smith said that Rhodesia's military strength was improving.

If extraordinary efforts were called for, extra efforts would be made, he said.

While the British-U.S. initiative continued, the government also was working toward an alternative internal settlement with leaders of the 6.5 million Rhodesian blacks.

Contacts have been made with black leaders, he said, but because of "intimidation" they were held secretly.

Black Leaders

The British and U.S. envoys have in the last month contacted Mr. Smith's government as well as leaders of rival black nationalist groups claiming leadership over most black Rhodesians.

They include Joshua Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union—the two guerrilla armies that merged as the Patriotic Front last year.

They also include the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, founder of ZANU, and the U.S.-educated Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Congress.

Each of the movements is represented as official inside Rhodesia, but only Bishop Muzorewa, considered the most popular black leader, is based in the country. The others live in exile in African capitals.

Mozambican Refugees Hail Rhodesian Raids

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 9 (NYT).—A little over a week after Rhodesia's extended incursion against guerrilla camps in Mozambique, the government here has produced six Mozambican refugees who say that Rhodesian troops crossing the border are welcomed by the local population as potential liberators from the



Jayaprakash Narayan

rule of that country's government.

The population sees the liberators, and hopes it will go further, a refusal at a news conference at 8 Remand Prisons. The refugees being held while immigration procedures are completed fled the coastal town of last week.

The refugees said they welcomed the transition from the Portuguese colonial authorities to President Machel's Front for the Liberation of Mozambique in June 1976, because so disillusioned they were willing to risk being along with their families escape effort.

Although Portuguese the refugees were of mixed descent, several cases almost gushable from the Africa form the overwhelming 1 of Mozambique's population. Various unfavorable accounts Machel regime have come from Portuguese whites 250,000 of whom fled the after Mr. Machel took po

Amin Ends 3-Day Hoa

(Continued from Page 1)
facilities of the French [which has represented interests in Uganda since last year severed relations Kampala] for subversive activities against Uganda."

To protect cordial Ugandan relations, the government should cease after the interests of Bi Uganda with immediate the radio said, and London reopen its own embassy.

President Amin warn "whoever will buy British goods in Uganda so at his own risk."

Yesterday Uganda and that all the Britons were from leaving the count President Amin return decided their fate. It gave no indication of Marshal Amin intended the ban quickly.

President Amin implied French government must be part of the hoax thanked Paris for "all to seem as if he had la France during his abser Kampala.

Assails Commonwealth

The Ugandan leader harsh words for the wealth, which he said as important as the Org of African Unity or the group of nations.

"The Commonwealth lot to be desired," he said him as saying, "became composed of imperialist countries."

The Uganda radio late few details of a radio talks with the Tanzanian Zambian rebels.

It said they told him fed up with the civilian in their countries "became were not governments of

U.S. Anti-War Bill Given 7-Year Term

MADISON, Wis., June 9.—Dwight Armstrong, sentenced yesterday years in prison for called a nonviolent bombing at the University of Wisconsin in 1970. A student and four persons in the blast.

Armstrong's older brother, Karlton, and David former university student serving terms in prison case. A fourth man, is still sought in connection with the blast.

Portuguese Stud Vote to Reopen

LISBON, June 9 (AP).—Students at Coimbra University have voted overwhelmingly the reopening of the government terms, the Ministry said today.

The minority Socialist ment closed the university central Portugal last week students refused to end week strike. They were the reinstatement of 50000s purged by leftist in 1975.



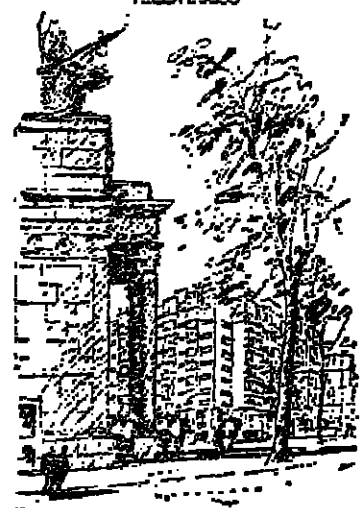
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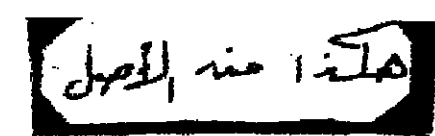
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EGNATIA APPIA POSEIDONIA-NEPTUNIA



After Protective Law's Repeal in Miami

Dispute on Homosexuals' Rights Spreads Across the U.S.

Drummond Ayres Jr.

MIAMI, June 9 (AP)—A Miami area residents vote overwhelmingly Tuesday to repeal a law that provided broad legal protection for homosexuals, the argument over the repeal has spread to other parts of the country.

Homosexual rights refer to the first of its kind in U.S. city, appeared to start a noisy national on a question that had been discussed mainly in tones.

the winning and losing the vote, which overturned ordinance that protected homosexuals from discrimination in employment, housing and accommodation, began up plans to continue the

struggle here and elsewhere. Local homosexual leaders threatened to take their case to court and prepared to send representatives to New York this weekend for a major conference on homosexual rights at the headquarters of the National Gay Task Force, one of the country's largest homosexual organizations.

"It's unconstitutional to subject human rights to a referendum," said John Campbell, chairman of the Coalition for Human Rights, the main Miami homosexual group. "We may go to court. We've beaten badly in the battle here, but the war is just beginning. We're coming out of Miami with national unity and momentum."

Enlightened leaders of Miami's anti-homosexual forces offered advice and assistance to similar

groups elsewhere and announced plans to establish a national office in Washington.

"We won 2 to 1, which is proof that the country sees homosexuals as child molesters and religious heretics," asserted Robert Break, a top official of Save Our Children, the main anti-homosexual group here.

Singer to Target

"We're going to set up in Washington next to fight 'gay' proposals before Congress," he said. "We'll advise and help any anti-gay group in the country that invites us in. Already we've heard from people in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Minneapolis and San Antonio."

Mr. Break said that Anita Bryant, the singer and television personality who served as chair-

man of Save Our Children during the four-month Miami campaign, would continue to take part in the spreading dispute. She flew to Norfolk, Va., yesterday for an entertainment engagement before a religious convocation. The Norfolk Coalition for Human Rights, a group formed a few weeks ago as a result of interest stirred up by the Miami issue, picked her appearance.

The Norfolk demonstration followed protests in San Francisco and New York, the U.S. cities with the largest concentrations of homosexuals.

San Francisco Mayor George Moscone said the results of the Miami vote were "terribly wrong" and indicated that "some people have rights and others do not." Rep. Edward Koch, a liberal New York Democrat, who is the sponsor of a homosexual-rights measure in Congress, called the vote "regrettable."

In Indianapolis yesterday, Mike Sedberry, leader of the Gay People's Union, said in a news conference on the steps of the Indiana State Capitol: "We expect violence."

In Washington, Eleanor Smal, who heads the National Organization for Women, said the Miami vote smacked of Nazi-style oppression.

Two Dutch groups, the Free Friendship Rights Society and the Association for the Integration of Homosexuality, telegraphed President Carter that the results were "degrading."

The President, a strong human-rights advocate, has avoided significant involvement in the homosexual-rights dispute.

Aides' Reports Confused

Carter Says His Tax Audits A Good Thing, Wants More

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—President Carter, calling his tax audit a good thing, suggested yesterday that Internal Revenue Service accountants go over his income tax returns every year while he is in the White House.

Vice-President Mondale also the target of an IRS audit, has not said whether he wants a review annually. Asked whether the Vice-President agrees with Mr. Carter, spokesman Al Eisele said, "I really don't know."

For Mr. Carter, annual reviews hardly would be new.

"They've inventoried me; they've checked my income taxes I think almost every year the last 10 years," the President told newsmen yesterday on his way to dinner at Budget Director Bert Lance's home.

"But I think it's a good thing to do," Mr. Carter said. "We're suggesting they do it every year I'm in office."

In reply to queries about published reports that the IRS is auditing Mr. Carter's 1975 income-tax return, White House spokesmen made what Press Secretary Jody Powell conceded were "mistakes and unwarranted assumptions" yesterday afternoon as they stumbled through a confusing 2 1/4-hour explanation. The briefing was interrupted by an hour and a quarter recess so that the spokesmen could check their facts.

Differing Accounts

Deputy press secretary Rex Gramum said at first that the IRS began the audit because the President's accountant, Robert Perry of Americas, Ga., a town near Mr. Carter's home town of Plains, invited the agency on the President's behalf to "satisfy itself" of the accuracy of Mr. Carter's returns.

But Mr. Powell said after the recess that Mr. Perry, lawyer Harvey Hill of Atlanta, who has been Mr. Carter's attorney on occasion since 1966, and Robert Lipschultz, the President's White House counsel, cannot agree on whether they or the IRS suggested the IRS check on Mr. Carter's past returns.

"A statement that we brought them up first and brought it [the audit] on, I'm not prepared to make," Mr. Powell said.

Mr. Gramum also said at first that the President invited the IRS review because he wanted to set a precedent.

But Mr. Powell said after the recess that there was an assumption. If the administration cannot say for sure that Mr. Carter brought on the audit, it cannot say the President did it to set a precedent, Mr. Powell said. He called the assumption unwarranted.

Despite the confusion, it became clear that the audit began early this year, is still going on and the IRS has not told Mr. Carter why agents started it or what specific things about his 1975 return caught their eye.

Without mentioning former President Richard Nixon by name, Mr. Powell said one reason for the audit might be that the IRS wants to avoid any repetition of the criticism which followed revelations that Mr. Nixon was granted tax deductions for his gift of vice-presidential papers to the National Archives.

Deed Backdated

Mr. Nixon's deed transferring the papers was backdated so he could claim the deduction. Mr. Nixon was found delinquent and paid about \$46,000 in back taxes and interest.

Mr. Mondale's audit is on his 1976 return, filed earlier this year. In reply to questions from newsmen, spokesman Eisele described it as "a fairly simple return."

He said Mr. Mondale was informed of the audit a week or two ago and was asked by the IRS to supply additional information to support the return. "The best, in fact, it's a routine audit," Mr. Eisele said.

Carter Planning Rights Campaign Despite Attacks

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Reuters)—President Carter intends to continue his campaign for human rights despite Soviet attacks on the stand he has taken, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said today.

Asked to dismiss Soviet statements that the President had aligned himself with "enemies of détente," Mr. Powell said: "The question of human rights is one which deserves to be discussed and to be at the forefront of attention, and we intend to comment when it is appropriate, publicly."

East German Attack

EAST BERLIN, June 9 (Reuters)—The official East German press today launched a sweeping attack on the human rights record of the United States, with full-page "documentations" of alleged violations in every central newspaper.

The concerted campaign, a counter-blast against President Carter's criticism earlier this week of Eastern Europe's record since the 1975 Helsinki security conference, was accompanied by photographs of shuns, police beatings and unemployment queues in the United States.



SKATING THE ISSUE—Skateboard enthusiasts in Ulm, West Germany, show their talents to demonstrate how harmless the sport can be—when it is mastered correctly. There has been some talk of outlawing the sport because of several serious accidents.

GAO Blasts President's Plan For Unrealistic Energy Goals

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The General Accounting Office sharply criticized the Carter administration yesterday for proposing an energy program that it admits is unable to meet its own national goals for energy use.

As announced April 20, the national energy plan set goals, such as reduction in annual growth of energy use to 3 per cent, and a program designed to work toward those goals. However, the administration acknowledged in its presentation that the program would fall short. Oil imports, for example, would be cut to seven million barrels a day, while the goal was set at six.

"We believe that it is somewhat incongruous to ask the Congress to establish a set of national energy goals, and then propose a national energy plan that is not expected to meet them," the GAO said.

The GAO also noted that the plan would reduce energy growth to 2.2 per cent versus a goal of 2 per cent, insulate about 60 per cent of all buildings instead of 90 per cent, and bring solar energy to 1.3 million homes, compared to a goal of 2.5 million.

Voluntary Conservation

The administration has said that it would rely on voluntary conservation or unspecified additional mandatory actions to bridge the gap.

The GAO also noted that the Carter plan would result in only minimal growth in the supply of

oil, natural gas and nuclear power beyond increases already expected. This added supply might amount to the equivalent of 0.9 million barrels of oil a day, less than 3 per cent of present consumption.

The GAO also said that the administration had exaggerated the potential achievement of its program by using as a base the end of this year, which is projected by adding 5 per cent to last year's figures. The GAO found the 5 per cent a high figure, considering that energy use grew an average of 4 per cent annually between 1960 and 1973.

The GAO also noted that the administration had proposed a report every two years on progress toward meeting the goals, but it had not offered a milestone by which to judge achievement.

No Comment

A spokesman for the President's energy policy and planning office had no comment on the allegations.

Moreover, the GAO said that the Carter program was unlikely to achieve much reduction in energy demand. The savings by 1985 would total about 1.9 million barrels a day of oil, which would be only about 4 per cent of total energy use.

In addition, some of the most controversial programs appear likely to produce only modest savings. The gas-guzzler tax on automobiles is expected to save 180,000 barrels of oil a day; the solar tax credit, 40,000 barrels.

House Panel Backs Tax On Big Cars

But Carter's Plan Greatly Weakened

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—President Carter's proposed tax on gas-guzzling autos survived a series of tests in the House Ways and Means Committee today, but his planned rebates for motorists who buy fuel-efficient cars was rejected.

By a 13-13 vote, the committee refused to strike the gas-guzzler tax from the big energy tax bill the panel is writing. But Mr. Carter's plan for a gas-guzzler tax lost 24 to 13 to a substitute plan by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill.

The Rostenkowski proposal is a sharply watered-down version of Mr. Carter's. It delays the start of the tax until 1979 and then would apply it only to cars that get less than 15 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Carter Plan

The Carter plan would have taken effect with next year's models and applied to all those whose efficiency is less than 15 miles per gallon.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that the President believed his proposal was fair to the U.S. automobile industry, but said, "If the American automobile industry persists in allowing foreign auto manufacturers to produce more efficient, cleaner cars, then the American automobile industry will be hurt."

Despite setbacks on Capitol Hill, Mr. Powell said that the administration believes that the tax on gas-guzzling autos is still needed. But he did not discuss what might be done to step up the fight to assure passage of the program.

Rebate Plan Defeated

The proposal to pay purchasers of fuel-efficient cars a rebate of up to \$500 was defeated 31-5.

The committee considered the rebate scheme unworkable because a large portion of the money would be paid to buyers of foreign cars.

Working on Mr. Carter's other energy tax proposals, the panel approved a tax credit of up to \$400 for persons who improve the fuel efficiency of their homes and a credit of up to \$2,000 for purchasers of home heating and cooling systems powered by the sun or wind.

In both cases, the credits proposed by Mr. Carter were rejected in favor of versions offered by committee members.

N.J. Primary Results

TRENTON, N.J. (AP)—Gov. Brendan Byrne has defeated nine Democrats who challenged him for the party's gubernatorial nomination. The Republican primary winner Tuesday was State Sen. Raymond Bateman.



in Carter with two American missionaries in Recife, Brazil—the Rev. Lawrence (left), a Roman Catholic priest, and Thomas Capuano, a lay Mennonite.

Report in Brazil on Their Arrest There

Missionaries Tell Mrs. Carter of Beatings

Susanna McBeck

RECEIFE, June 9 (WP). Rosalynn Carter, in a bid to demonstrate administration's "deep concern" to human rights, reportedly yesterday with missionaries who said a beaten and jailed by authorities last month. She listened to their ex- and I sympathize with President Carter's wife or the 15-minute meeting U.S. Consulate here, a personal message from take back to Jimmy."

official here said Mrs. d agreed to the meeting cussing it by telephone husband.

considered significant Carter, who is on a tour of seven Latin countries, took the opportunity to meet with the mis-

sionaries. Their case has attracted international attention, and relations between the United States and Brazil have been strained over it and other human-rights issues.

The official responsible for investigating the incident said he does not think that her gesture would affect U.S.-Brazilian relations.

'Cordial' Behavior

Jose Moura Cavalcanti, governor of Pernambuco State, noted that Mrs. Carter had behaved "cordially" during her visit to Recife so far and he said he doubts that she would do anything "disagreeable" to the government.

The missionaries are the Rev. Lawrence Rosebaugh, 42, a member of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, and Thomas Capuano, 24, a Mennonite lay worker.

They were arrested here May 15 as they were pushing a cart, gathering discarded vegetables at an outdoor market to make soup for poor people.

Police accused the two missionaries of associating with delinquents and having improper identification cards, but they were never charged with a crime.

Friends of the two told the U.S. Consulate about their detention, and U.S. officials secured their release after they had been held for three days. On June 1 the U.S. government sent an "expression of concern" to Brasilia about the case, and Mr. Cavalcanti has launched an investigation by a police committee.

Mr. Cavalcanti insisted: "The fact that the two men were dressed as beggars and did not look like the photographs on their ID [identification] cards and had difficulty explaining their situation to the police could have

happened in any civilized city in the world."

In March, Brazil canceled a military pact with the United States and rejected \$50 million in loan credits because of a State Department report listing Brazil among countries violating human rights.

U.S. officials traveling with Mrs. Carter have said that Brazil's record on human rights has improved and is now better than those of many other countries.

Yesterday, however, the missionaries, who have worked among the poor in Brazil for 2 1/2 years, said: "Here there are flagrant violations of human rights."

Mr. Capuano said: "I felt myself being turned into an animal. You could hear cries, groans of people getting beaten." He said he and Father Rosebaugh were in a cell 10 feet wide and 25 feet long that contained 34 men, all naked.

Earlier, Mrs. Carter said on a flight to Recife that she was "really pleased" with her discussions with President Ernesto Geisel in Brasilia Tuesday. She said both governments had "misperceptions" on the issues of human rights and nuclear nonproliferation.

28 Arrested for Bribes In a N.Y.C. Prison

NEW YORK, June 9 (NYT)—In what may be the largest corruption scandal in the history of the city's prison system, 21 current and former Department of Correction employees and seven prisoners or friends were indicted and arrested yesterday on charges of taking bribes to smuggle narcotics, guns and ammunition, liquor and restaurant food into the Brooklyn House of Detention for use by inmates.

Authorities said similar crimes were probably committed in other city prisons.

Eight of the indicted guards and civilian employees were also charged with selling confidential inmate records, selling stolen property, arranging auto-insurance frauds and brutality against an inmate. The bribes allegedly ranged from \$5 to \$250.

Soviet Sailor Defects

OSLO, June 9 (Reuters)—A Soviet sailor dived from a fishing trawler into the Arctic Ocean today to claim political asylum in Norway, police at Hammerfest fishing village said.

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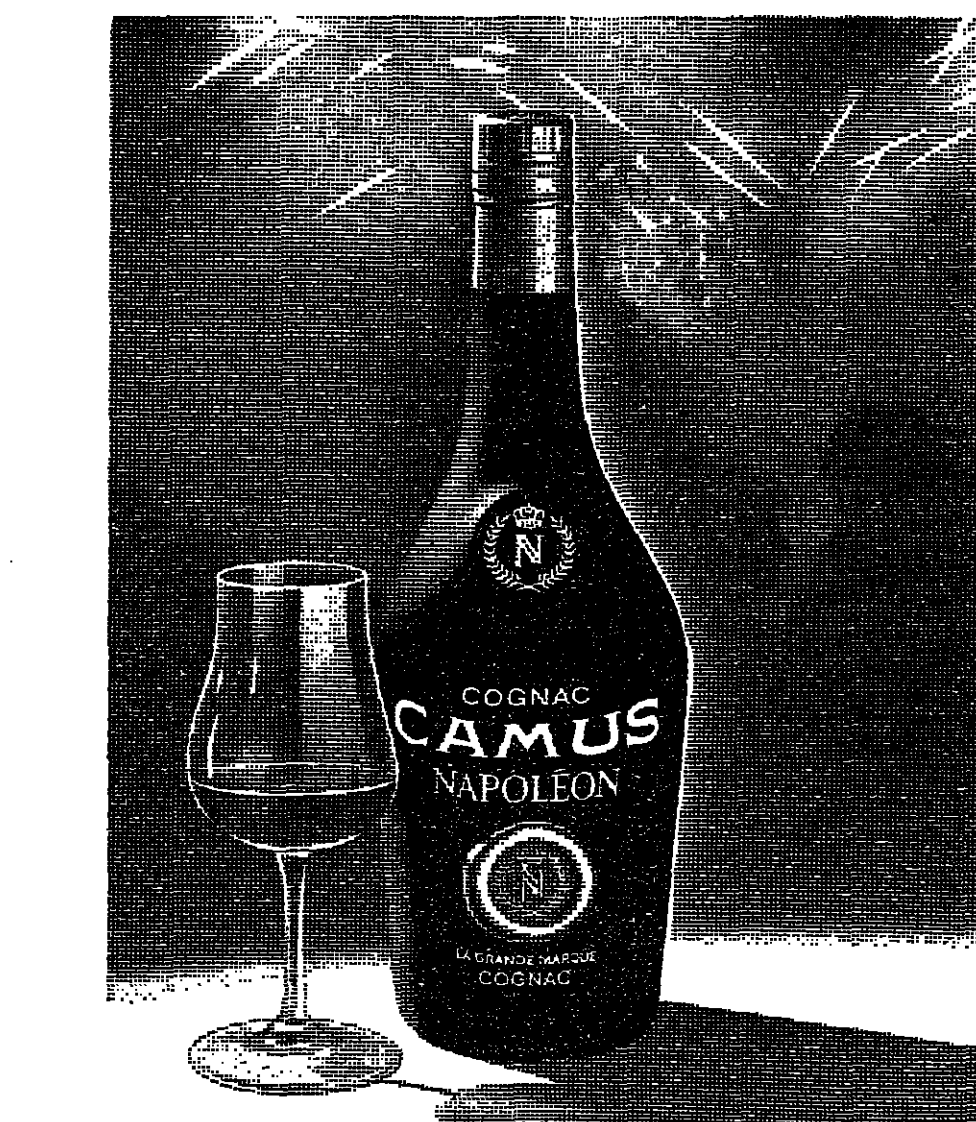
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Back Ottawa's Stand on Quebec Separatism

Western Canadians Stress National Unity

By Kenneth Reich
EDMONTON, Alberta, June 9.—Although the western provinces in the Canadian confederation have long had serious disputes with the federal government in Ottawa, the tendency now is to close ranks behind the continued unity of Canada and against the independence movement in Quebec.

Even here in Alberta, where anger against alleged eastern domination and discrimination has been rife, the administration of Premier Peter Lougheed has recently been sending some hard signals to Quebec. If it does separate, Quebec has been warned, it cannot expect to maintain even economic ties with the rest of Canada.

Mr. Lougheed, a 48-year-old Progressive Conservative frequently mentioned as a possible future national leader, has noticeably shifted his position toward more support of the confederation since the separatist Parti Québécois won the Quebec provincial election.

Traditional Policy
Immediately after the election, the premier held to his traditional line, saying: "We will not sacrifice our attempts to win equality for Alberta with central Canada in order to join a united front with Ottawa and the other provinces against independence (in Quebec). It's still a question of Alberta being equal with Ontario in confederation."

But after a meeting with other provincial premiers and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau at Mr. Trudeau's home in Ottawa late last year, Mr. Lougheed reportedly expressed shock at the independence stand of René Lévesque, Quebec's new separatist premier.

The Alberta premier began to shift and by the beginning of last month he had joined in a statement by the premiers of the four western Canadian provinces—the others are Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The statement took the traditional stand against "overcentralization of power in Ottawa," but also said:

"While all provinces and regions have experienced problems and grievances within the federal system, the western premiers believe that the values, benefits and potentials of confederation far outweigh the current disadvantages."

"There's been a critical new development in this nation," Mr. Lougheed told his fellow Alberta Conservatives at a party conference recently. "A new government in Quebec, elected and committed not to strong provincial rights but to independence . . . We are

Canadian before we're Albertan. . . . This province and our citizens will work together to maintain a united Canada."

Other Views
Similar or even stronger statements have been coming from other political leaders in this province.

"Canadians should make it known that Quebec cannot separate even if it wants to," said Jack Horner, an Alberta member of Parliament who recently

Giscard Blasts France's Lag on EEC Parliament

PARIS, June 9 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said last night that France's reputation was at stake in its political row over direct elections to the European Economic Community's European Parliament.

He said during a television debate that he could not see why France should lag behind in the building of Europe after it paved the way for the founding of European institutions.

A bill providing for direct elections to the European Parliament goes before the National Assembly next week. The Gaullists, the biggest group in the government coalition, said yesterday that they proposed adjourning the debate because the bill did not contain enough guarantees for national sovereignty.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that ratifying direct European Parliament elections was under way among all of France's EEC partners. He added: "France must not be the last to show its will."

Debate on Israel Dropped by ILO

GENEVA, June 9 (UPI).—In a diplomatic victory for the United States, Arab nations at the annual assembly of the International Labor Organization agreed today to withdraw demands for a debate on alleged Israeli violations, in occupied territories, of world standards on handling labor problems.

The Israeli issue was dropped after ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard of France promised to submit a full report to the assembly next year.

U.S. government, employer and worker delegates at the 135-nation session said they were very satisfied. Washington has served notice that it will quit the ILO in November unless it spends less time on politics.

quit the Progressive Conservative party and became a Liberal supporting Mr. Trudeau.
But at the same time, there has been a distinct ambivalence in the attitudes of many Albertans toward the Quebec issue. About 2,200 residents of Edmonton, responding in April to a mail survey from a local member of Parliament, chose to "resist any attempt" by Quebec to leave the confederation only by a narrow margin. While 53.2 per cent said that they would resist, 46.8 per cent said that they would encourage Quebec to leave if it wanted to.

Although Quebec independence is not the burning topic of daily discussion that it is in eastern Canada, the Journal, Edmonton's largest newspaper, still runs prominent and lengthy articles about it daily.

Last summer, even before the Parti Québécois came to power in Quebec, the Montreal Star carried a number of articles on the backlash in Alberta and other provinces against concessions to the French Canadians in Quebec and against the institution of bilingual signs and other aspects of bilingualism outside Quebec. The violence of language quoted in the articles excited considerable controversy throughout the country, although most western Canadians found the picture overdrawn.

© Los Angeles Times.

Ontario Goes to Polls
TORONTO, June 9 (Reuters).—Canada's most populous province, Ontario, voted today for a new legislature after a six-week campaign in which the country's future unity was stressed above local issues.

Surveys indicated that the ruling Progressive Conservative party had a good chance of turning its minority government into a majority administration.

Premier William Davis waged an aggressive campaign that frequently touched on the need for national unity. He said repeatedly that a strong Ontario was needed to counter the possibility of a breakup of the country should Quebec secede.

Unesco Shuns Action On New Press Agency

MANILA, June 9 (UPI).—Amador Mahtor M'bow, director-general of Unesco, said here today that no decision has been made on the formation of a Third World news agency.

The problem of establishing such an agency is a matter for the Third World, not Unesco, to decide, said Mr. M'bow, who came to Manila for the biennial conference of Unesco.



HANDY CRAFT—The Red Glove, by Japanese artist Onagi Yioichi, reportedly a main attraction at the international tapestry exhibition held in Lausanne.

Nothing Wrong With This Jail But the Inmates

ALEXANDRIA, La., June 9 (UPI).—The architect of the new Rapides Parish jail says there's nothing wrong with his design, even though there have been two escapes recently from the \$7-million structure.

"You just have a high-class prisoner here," architect Thilo Steinschulte said yesterday.

Two prisoners recently escaped through the ceiling by removing light fixtures. Mr. Steinschulte said the fixtures were identical to those in other Louisiana jails, which have had no problems.

Palestinian Units Battle Outside Lebanese Port

SIDON, Lebanon, June 9 (Reuters).—Pro-Syrian Palestinian commandos clashed tonight with guerrillas of the rival Palestinian "rejection front" near the southern port of Tyre, travelers from the area said.

The fighting broke out 2 1/2 hours before a 9 p.m. deadline set by the Syrian-controlled As-Sa'iqah commando group for an agreement on entering Tyre.

The travelers said the clashes occurred in the Abou-Aswad-Masara area about six kilometers from Tyre. No details were available on casualties.

As-Sa'iqah gave notice Tuesday to the rejection front that it would resort to its "own means" to enter the port if its men were not allowed in by the deadline.

The rejection front is composed of four commando groups opposed to a Middle East settlement under the present balance of power in the area—a policy that brings it into conflict with the moderate Syrian government.

Italian Senate Backs Probe of Seveso Pollution

ROME, June 9 (Reuters).—The Italian Senate last night approved a parliamentary commission investigation of the dioxin pollution accident at the Swiss-owned Icmesa factory at Seveso 11 months ago.

The move endorsed a proposal by the Chamber of Deputies to investigate the accident, in which more than 700 persons were evacuated from the polluted area and about 500 children suffered from skin disease. Thousands of animals died.

No Lasting Problems

BASEL, June 9 (Reuters).—The Swiss chemical firm Hoffmann-La Roche, owner of the Icmesa plant, said yesterday that the accident had not caused serious or lasting health problems.

In its monthly house magazine the firm attacked "alarmist" news reports about the present situation in Seveso and said that it was convinced that there was no danger for evacuees returning to their homes.

Kidnappers in Italy Free Girl for Ransom

TURIN, June 9 (UPI).—Kidnappers today released Stefania Rivolta, 22, the daughter of a liquid gas company owner, for a reported 700 million lire (\$730,000) ransom.

Four men abducted Miss Rivolta May 24. A total of 40 persons were kidnapped for ransom in Italy this year.

East German Escapes

BERLIN, June 9 (Reuters).—A 26-year-old East German man safely swam the Teltow Canal to West Berlin early today, police here said. They said East German border guards fired several bursts from machine guns.

109 Countries Adopt Revised Rules of War

Guerrillas, Civilians Get More Protection

GENEVA, June 8 (AP).—A revised version of the Geneva convention promises guerrillas and civilians greater protection in wartime, but offers little security to rebels fighting in civil wars.

The revised pact, adopted yesterday after four years of negotiations, bans the destruction of nuclear power plants, dams, dikes, food supplies and water installations "indispensable to the survival" of civilians.

It also bans signatories from "indiscriminate attacks" on civilian populations and gives guerrillas fighting against "colonial or racist regimes" the same rights as regular soldiers.

At the insistence of Third World delegates, however, it urges only that rebels captured during a "civil war" receive "humane treatment." The convention deliberately avoided saying who should classify an insurrection.

Red Cross-backed proposals to bar the execution of convicted insurgents before the end of fighting were defeated, as were proposals to allow impartial inspection of prison camps.

About 109 countries participated in drawing up the pact, designed to replace the 1949 convention covering treatment of civilians and prisoners in wartime.

Israel protested the clause giving guerrillas the same status as regular soldiers. The issue proved one of the most difficult to overcome.

The former convention said that soldiers must have a "fixed, distinctive sign recognizable at a distance and carry arms openly."

The revised convention requires guerrillas only to carry their arms openly while "engaged in military deployment" before an attack.

Chief U.S. delegate George Al-drigh said that the new convention was somewhat ambiguous, but "we thought we'd rather have a protocol that would be accepted by countries likely to have civil wars than have an idealistic protocol signed by nobody but the Western European nations."

The pact does not mention nuclear weapons. Officials said that an attempt to include the issue would have hopelessly mired negotiations.

U.S. High Court Eases Sale of Contraceptives

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that states may not bar the sale of contraceptives to children or restrict where adults can buy them.

Voting 7-2, the justices struck down a New York law that had placed tight controls on the sale of contraceptives. The court also ruled that states cannot ban the display or advertising of birth control devices.

In the main opinion, four of the nine justices said that children have the same right to sexual privacy as adults.

Under New York law, youngsters under 16 could obtain contraceptives legally only from doctors. Adults could buy contraceptives only from pharmacists.

As a result of the court ruling, it will be possible to sell contraceptives anywhere and children will be able to buy them.

Police Disperse Soweto Students

JOHANNESBURG, June 9 (AP).—Police used tear gas yesterday to disperse hundreds of black schoolchildren demonstrating near Naledi High School in Soweto, the black township southwest of Johannesburg.

A bus was set afire and two others damaged with stones during rush-hour traffic by youths celebrating "Enos Day." No injuries or arrests were reported.

The World, Johannesburg's black newspaper, said that "Enos Day" was to celebrate an incident last year in which a police vehicle was attacked and burned by students at the secondary school.

Abidjan Nightclub Burns, 41 Are Killed

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, June 9 (Reuters).—Forty-one persons, most of them Europeans, were killed early today when fire swept through a crowded nightclub in this city, the club's management said.

About 250 persons were in the club, Le Pacha, when the fire broke out near its main entrance shortly after midnight. The names of the victims and the cause of the fire were not immediately known.

Russians Say Jupiter Grows, Heats Up, Will Become 2d Sun

MOSCOW, June 9 (AP).—The world will have two suns in the distant future, the current one and Jupiter, which not a planet as has been thought, according to Soviet astrophysicists.

Tass said this view, which an increasing number of specialists are now supporting, was discussed at a recent scientific meeting in Leningrad.

The press agency said discussions about the nature of Jupiter began 10 years ago after the discovery that it radiated more energy than it received from the sun.

Soviet astrophysicists speculated that Jupiter was a failed star, the sun's "little brother."

Teams of researchers in Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov and Yakutsk in eastern Siberia independently began observing Jupiter and concluded that it was radiating light due to internal thermonuclear reaction, Tass said. They estimated that temperature at the center of Jupiter was 300,000 degrees on the Kelvin scale and is growing.

Tass said the scientists believe that Jupiter's fuel reserve is far from being exhausted and in fact are beginning to fl up. Its mass is growing incessantly because it "captures" comets and a giant "rain" of space dust.

How long will it take for Jupiter to match the sun in mass and intensity of radiation? Another 3 billion years, the Soviet scientists conclude.

Pope, Hungarian Party Chief Meet, Note Cooperation Effort

VATICAN CITY, June 9 (AP).—Pope Paul VI and Hungarian Communist leader Janos Kadar met privately for 50 minutes today, in the first visit to a pontiff by a secretary of a Communist party from an Eastern European country.

The Pope told Mr. Kadar his visit "was the arrival point of a slow but uninterrupted process that during the last 14 years has been slowly bringing closer together the Holy See and the Hungarian People's Republic."

The Pope said that the process came "after a prolonged period of separation and tension whose echo has not been yet entirely extinguished."

[Neo-Fascist demonstrators protested the Pope's reception of Mr. Kadar, UPI reported.]

[Youths of the Italian Social Movement handed out leaflets this morning near St. Peter's Square as Mr. Kadar's motorcade drove to the papal audience. The leaflets called Mr. Kadar the "murderer of Hungarian Catholics."]

The Pope, who addressed Mr. Kadar and his 14-person retinue after the private talk with Mr. Kadar, said the late Pope John had started "this approach between your country and the Holy See . . . such an initiative and its results are still followed by many with a watchful and not rarely critical eye."

Ready to Proceed

The Vatican and the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church, the Pope said, "are sincerely ready to proceed along this road with clearness and loyalty, appreciating what the [Hungarian] state has done to make possible these results so far achieved and with the hope that its goals are even more advanced."

A Vatican statement said that in the private audience Mr. Kadar "expressed admiration and thanked the Pope for his action—due to his moral prestige—in favor of peace and cooperation among peoples."

Mr. Kadar urged the Pope, the statement said, "to continue in such action."

Pope Paul, the statement said, thanked Mr. Kadar, "assuring

the Vatican will do

favor of this cause."

The statement said that the Pope and Mr. Kadar discussed at length "relations between the state and the church in Hungary with a review results so far achieved in mutual understanding."

A common effort has also manifested a reciprocal will to go ahead with the dialogue and the solutions of questions still pending."

In a two-minute speech Kadar thanked the Pope for his "readiness to make the meeting." Mr. Kadar pressed good wishes "for its success in your pastoralistry."

Tindemans Gets Confidence Vote From Belgians

BRUSSELS, June 9 (Reuters).—The new four-party government of Premier Leo Tindemans easily won a vote of confidence today in the lower of parliament.

The vote was 185 in favor against 33, with three abstentions. An upcoming vote on the government's program is considered malley.

The main planks of the government's program are the devolution for the country's regions—Dutch-speaking Flanders, French-speaking Wallonia and Brussels—and a comprehensive plan to fight inflation and joblessness.

Fiat Rejects Demand To Ransom Executives

PARIS, June 9 (Reuters).—Fiat automobile firm today rejected a \$30-million demand from the kidnappers of its top executives in France. Fiat said that it could not be held ransom from the 10 persons, who have threatened Luciano Revelli-Beaumont demands are not met by tomorrow. Paying the ransom, Fiat said, would expose employees to the same risk.

Turkey's Envoy to the Vatican Is Slain by a Gunman in Rome

ROME, June 9 (UPI).—A gunman fatally shot the Turkish ambassador to the Vatican today in the fourth slaying of a Turkish diplomat since 1975.

Ambassador Taha Carim, 63, was armed, because of threats he had received, when the gunman shot him down at the entrance to his Rome residence. He was unable to reach his own handgun before two 9-mm pistol shots struck his head and chest.

He died after emergency surgery at Rome's Policlinic, an operation designed to repair extensive damage in the brain area.

In Beirut, persons identifying themselves as members of an "Armenian Genocide Organization" claimed responsibility for the shooting of Mr. Carim. Armenian-Turkish enmity stems from the 1915 massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey and the deportation of another million from eastern Turkey.

Threatened in March
Police investigators said Mr. Carim had received threats from a clandestine Armenian group in Turkey in March, warning that if political prisoners in Turkey were not released there would be an attack on a leading Turk in Italy.

At that time graffiti also appeared on Roman walls, saying that the Turkish government was responsible for "the oppression of the Armenian people."

Until recently Mr. Carim had a

Other Claims

Armenian and Greek have claimed responsibility for the slaying.

Greece is locked in a with Turkey over Aegean territorial waters and Cyprus.

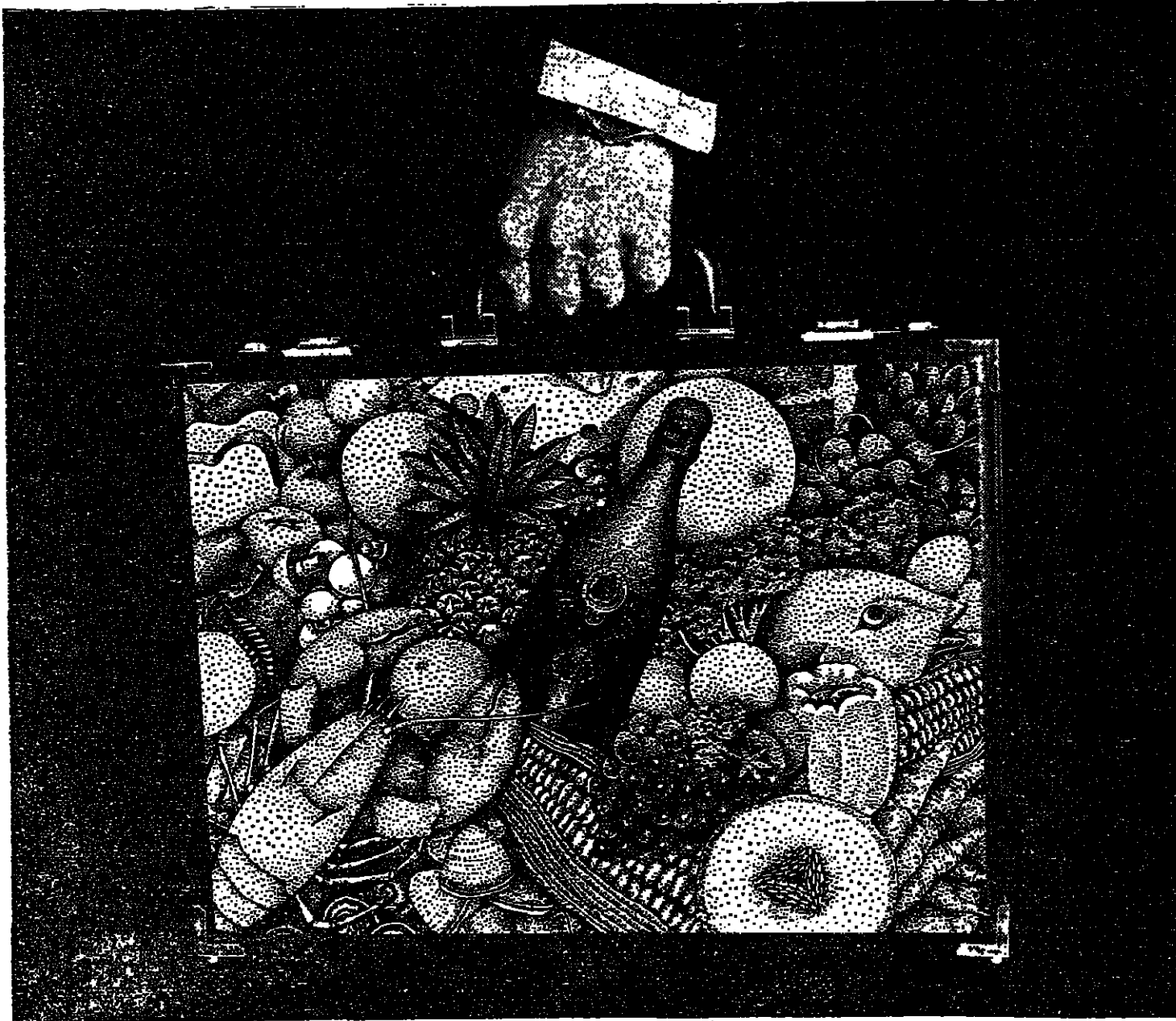
The youthful, dark-skinned followed Mr. Carim the courtyard of his in the chic Parioli quarter after he had left his car driven car.

The man's two shot found their mark. He was found later.

Survivors ran from the as Mr. Carim collapsed. They put a cushion up head and he waited 20 for an ambulance.

Mr. Carim, whose wife children live in Turkey, is accredited to the Vatican Dec. 6, 1973.

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ملكو من العرب

THEATER IN PARIS

Jean Cocteau Curtain-Raiser for Molière

mas Quina Curtiss
une 9 (HET)—Nicolas
one of the most un-
representing Jean Co-
romptu du Palais-
the first time in Paris
e-Chon (94 Rue St.-

supplied this curtain-
acted before Molière's
s Fourberies de Scas-
members of the Comé-
s when they went on
d. His inspiration came
dren's matinee of "La
l'Ecole des Femmes."
id to marry together,
e slightest prudence,
and the character-
ate, to make them
ure, comparable to the
elma Lagerlof, Lewis
the fables of La Fon-
rich animals speak the
men," Cocteau wrote.
s was being affection-
he wrote: "Ah, what
male actors are when
direct them." In short,
live the problem of a
dio play which would
nd allow me, through
tion of a highly per-
e-spectator, to say
igs of importance to
the inexplicable
of Time."

is a playful exercise
e status of the per-
ong other things, is
s acting an art?"
tic once rhetorically
provided his own
e case of Bern-
nd and Duse, yes, in
most of the others,

entertainment, Cocteau
ories of the actor's
tion from his part-
of Brecht. But many
s are touched upon
dual romp. For ex-
long reach across the

centuries and the blindness of
contemporaries as to what works
of their time will last is revealed
when the Sun King pronounces
his opinion that Racine will pass
and that therefore he has ap-
pointed him historiographer of
the regime's battles to bestow im-
mortality upon him.

Breach of Etiquette
The premise of the piece is a
supper to which Louis XIV bids
Molière for a private talk. This
breach of official etiquette ruffles
the fine feathers of the high-
bourned courtiers who despise the
actor-author.

Cocteau often quotes himself
and others while an actress-
spectator in the audience heckles,
calling attention to the borrow-
ings, correcting the pronuncia-
tion of the players and objecting
to the anachronisms in the script,
references to Hugo, Baudelaire
and the influence of the cinema
on realistic interpretation. Es-
telle has added some innovations
of his own, introducing a phono-
graph. The bustling duke and
marquis, conscripted to serve the
dinner, eavesdrop disapprovingly
on the lively conversation and
Saint-Simon intrudes to make
notes for his memoirs.

The coming of Claude Ro-
derer, with his paper-maché wings
and quasi-period attire, is in
keeping with the witty proceed-
ings and the text has been
"modernized" since 1961 to in-
clude the names of directors Ro-
ger Planchon and Patrice Ché-
reau. The acting is appropriately
flippant, depicting the schizo-
phrenic nature of the comedian,
Diderot's paradox, in broad,
spoofing style.

Isabelle Huppert, the young
actress who has gained attention
by her sensitive playing of the
lovelorn heroine in the film "La
Dentellière," is the Camille of
Alfred de Musset's "On Ne Badine
Pas Avec l'Amour," at the

Bouffes du Nord under the direction
of Caroline Huppert.

There is some inventive stag-
ing, exemplified by the giving
over of the chorus to a gar-
ulous peasant couple, but the
production, though interesting
and acceptable, often seems under
a severe strain to project. The
musical theme of light-hearted
love's tendency to cause tragedy
is demonstrated by its hero, Fer-
dican, who trifles with the af-
fections of the humble, naive
Rosette during his courtship of
her foster-sister, Camille. The
crucious innocent, disenchanted
when she learns the truth, com-
mits suicide. The roots of the
catastrophe lie not in any
Lothario cruelty, but simply in
the fact that Ferdican is young,
inexperienced, thoughtless and
undecided, swayed by each
passing passion.

Actually, Miss Huppert, with
her gift for pathos, would be
better suited to the role of the
deceitful Rosette. Her imper-
sonation of Camille, the girl torn
between proposed marriage and
convent yearnings, is inkswarm
and of pale coloring, though
something of her unique personal
quality does come across. Sabine
Haudepin is the jilted damsel
and Didier Haudepin, a former
child actor grown to maturity, is
Ferdican. All three deliver their
lines with ringing clarity, but
the performance leaves the im-
pression of a reading or a recital.
The characters are before us with
all the explanations, but they
fall resolutely to become living,
breathing beings in emotional
conflict.

Jean-Louis Barrauk, who has
returned with his company from
a Japanese tour, announces the
arrival at the Petit Chêne of an
American magician "of the ab-
surd." Stuart Sherman, as an
item on the Théâtre des Nations
program.

"Who is Stuart Sherman?" in-

de Jean Cocteau



Molière

... by Cocteau.

quires the press release. We may
be assured that he is not Stuart
Sherman, the puritanical and
absurd literary critic who wanted
to jail all American authors of
German origin, including Dreiser,
Mencken and the poet Louis Un-
termeyer, during World War I.

This Stuart Sherman is a
former member of the Richard
Foreman company, which has
twice made guest appearances in
Paris. He explains that he fol-
lows the tradition of the street
performer: "If people want to
watch, they can, and if they
don't, they can pass on. I am
simply there." This is, indeed,
modest, for such celebrated
magicians as Houdini, Thurston,
Hermann the Great and Black-
stone took great pride in their
hypnotic presence. Does "ab-
surd" magic denote magic that
doesn't work—as in the case of
the fumbling conjurer Mac-
Rooney? In a sense, all magic
is absurd, illusion triumphing
over reality and logic. Sherman
is to give a sole performance here
on June 13, at 8:30 p.m.

The Champion of the Rights of Children

By Betty Freudenheim

PARIS (HET)—In the United
States, Janusz Korczak has
become a hero because he chose
to die in a Nazi gas chamber with
the 200 Jewish children of his
Warsaw orphanage. Chicago has
named a park, hospital and ave-
nue after him.

However, few Americans have
read the writings of this champion
of the rights of children. The
only translation into English of
his writings, put out by the Uni-
versity of California at Berkeley,
is out of print.

Europeans respect this doctor-
educator-psychologist for what he
said about children as well as for
the example he made of his life.
In West Germany alone, 56 books
by and about Korczak have been
published in the past 10 years.
Young students find him chal-
lenging because he asked ques-
tions instead of giving pat an-
swers. "Books with formulas make
the mind sluggish," he said. A
French edition of his "How to
Love a Child," published by Rob-
ert Laffont, is scheduled to come
out this year with a preface by
U.S. child psychologist Bruno
Bettelheim. Twenty-eight other
countries have translated his
books.

A few days ago, delegates from
France, Israel, Italy, West Ger-
many, Sweden and Poland met
at Unesco headquarters here to
pay tribute to Korczak and orga-
nize conferences for the coming
year, celebrating the centennial
of his birth. Poland, his native
country, is planning a special
program for June 1, its National
Children's Day. Other symposiums
will be held in Israel, because
he was Jewish, and West Ger-
many, because he was killed by
the Nazis. This will serve as an
introduction to the UN-UNICEF
International Year for Children
in 1979.

Special Concern
Korczak's special concern was
with poor children neglected by
both their parents and society.
He called them "proletarians with
short legs, the lowest class of the
oppressed." In his book "The

Right of the Child to Respect,"
he says, "Let him live, win for
him the right to be a child. Don't
regard the child as an expecta-
tion, but as he is, with his right
to be himself."

He said that parents should not
call their children "ungrateful."
"Is the earth grateful to the sun
for shining? Is the tree grateful
to the seed from which it grew?
Is love a service rendered for
which you can ask payment?"
These words from Korczak's best-
known book, "How to Love a
Child," were written while he
served as a medical officer on
the front lines during World
War I.

Korczak gave up a private med-
ical practice to devote himself
to children. During the 30 years
he was director of the Warsaw
orphanage he could often be seen
at night in his glass cage in the
boys' dormitory, noting down his
observations of their intellectual,
physical and psychological devel-
opment. These writings were al-
ways read to the children for
criticism before publication. Dur-
ing the day he supervised the
"Children's Republic," their self-
run parliament, court and news-
paper, or he might sweep the
floors, clear the dishes or ad-
minister medication.

Igor Nowy, an eminent Pol-
ish writer who attended the
Unesco conference, remembers
vividly the years he served as an
assistant to Korczak.

"Once, Korczak himself was
called before the children's court
because he had stepped onto a
moving train," he said.

Nowy said that the or-
phanage newspaper, The Little
Review, reached a circulation of
60,000 when it was added as a
weekend supplement to a na-
tional paper. Mailboxes were
set up across the country for chil-
dren to submit questions and
problems.

One child wrote that he felt
that there should be a law that
children have the right to decide
whether their aunts should kiss
them or not. The paper agreed.

Korczak, whose name was Hen-
ri Goldszmit at birth, was also

advised to a Roman Catholic
children's home. Nowy says
that Korczak's basic system was
to increase the child's critical
sense of himself and also his
desire for self-education. Respect
for the child dominated his
thinking.

"A child is like a parchment of
minute hieroglyphics. You can
only decipher part of it, another
part you can erase and fill with
your own content, but the rest
remains forever unknown."

Adam Nowominski, a member
of the French group at the con-
ference, was a friend and neigh-
bor of Korczak. He says that some

Israeli educators and psychologists
feel that Korczak was too "soft,"
that his philosophy would not
work in present-day Israel, where
the children are steered for the
hard life they must face. From
all reports, Korczak's orphanage
operated with an incredible de-
gree of order to the very last
days, in spite of the holocaust
which surrounded it.

Two months before he died,
Korczak wrote: "I exist not to be
loved and admired but to act and
love. It is not the duty of those
around me to help me, but I am
duty-bound to look after the
world, after man."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A new opera, "Axel," based on
a play by the French symbolist
Villiers de l'Isle Adam, and with
music by two Dutch composers,
Reinbert de Leeuw and Jan van
Vlijmen, will have its first per-
formance June 10 in the Circus
Theater in Scheveningen in the
framework of the current Hol-
land Festival. Hans Vonk will
conduct the work. Georg Rein-
hardt is the stage director, and
Helmuth Wendel and Liselotte
Erlar are responsible for the
sets and costumes. Performances
also are planned for June 13, 15
and 18 in Amsterdam and June
21 in Rotterdam. The opera is
one of 25 works by 17 contem-
porary Dutch composers, includ-
ing nine first performances, fea-
tured in the festival's program.

The Grand Théâtre de Geneva
closes its season with a new pro-
duction of Puccini's "La Bohème"
that will have five performances
from June 14 to 25 with a cast
that includes Maria Chiara,
Margherita Gughelmi, Carlo Bini,
Dale Dusing, James Johnson and
Yves Brisson. Nello Santi will
conduct, the staging will be by
Götz Friedrich and the sets de-
signed by Toni Busingier.

Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," in
a new joint production by the
Opéra du Rhin of Strasbourg
and the Baden State Theater of

Karlsruhe, will have its first per-
formance June 14, 16 and 18 as
part of the program of the 39th
Strasbourg Festival. Nathaniel
Merrill will stage the work with
sets and costumes by Robert
O'Hearn. Klaus Weisse will con-
duct a cast headed by Suzanne
Sarrocq as the Marchallin, Inga
Nielsen as Sophie, Nadine Denize
as Octavian, Jules Bastin as Ochs,
Julian Patrick as Faninal and
Luis Lima as the singer.

Grace Bumbry will give a recital
of songs by Schumann, Brahms
and Duparc June 13 at the Mai-
son de Radio-France in Paris,
with Geoffrey Parsons as pianist.
Radio-France's recital series also
includes an appearance by Fel-
icity Palmer, accompanied by John
Constable, with a program of
Mozart, Schubert, Wolf and Rich-
ard Strauss.

University Teachers
Hold Conference

NEW YORK, June 9 (UPI)—
An international conference on
"improving university teaching"
opened yesterday in Newcast-
le-on-Tyne, England.

The University of Maryland
and the Newcastle-on-Tyne Poly-
technic are joint sponsors of the
four-day conference.

PS AND FLATS

Sarah Vaughan is
nightly at Ronnie
re Chita Rivers and
the Palladium.

Milt Buckner is at
1 Club, along with
Bernasconi through

JRT—Johnny Grif-
at the Burgraben des
chlooses June 12 at
nd then in Munich
16-18 at the Domicile.

Cecil Taylor will be
icille from June 13-15.

rie Clapton will be at
de Paris June 14 at
rie Smith is singing
the Bar Patis in the
dien. The group be
11-14. All the seats
ld for these concerts
may be an extra
June 12. There will
de Musique June 16-
adium for the benefit

of Michel Salou, who is R. Pop
and folk will be featured on June
16 and 17 and jazz on June 18.

Singer-organist Rhoda Scott
will give a concert in the 14th-
century Eglise St. Pierre in Char-
tres on June 16 at 9 p.m., with
proceeds going for the restora-
tion of the church's organ.

Bill Coleman will give a con-
cert on June 11 in Condamine-
Honozine (northwest of Paris) at
the Pétrole, and the next day
he will be in Lunery (near
Dieppe) at the Sam Potatoes jazz
festival.

The Oliver Lake group and the
singer Nino are appearing night-
ly at the Camague Première in
Paris, that is, if the police let
them. The club is having trouble
with neighbors who don't like the
"noise" and want it closed.

The search for an appropriate
singer to play the role of Beale
Smith on the screen is over.

Thelma Houston has been signed
for the part and shooting will
start this summer.

This week's top single record in
the United States is "Dreams" by
Fleetwood Mac. There were no
charts published in Britain this
week because of the Queen's
jubilee celebrations.
—FRANK VAN BRACKLE.

U.S. Study Calls
Acupuncture of
Marginal Value

CHICAGO, June 9 (UPI)—
Acupuncture is not practical in
U.S. medical care at this time
and it has been found to be suc-
cessful with only 15 per cent of
the surgical patients in China,
where it was developed, the Amer-
ican Medical Association has said.

An editorial in the AMA's Jour-
nal reported that a U.S. study
group, which visited 16 Chinese
hospitals and witnessed 48 opera-
tions performed there in 1974,
found that acupuncture, when
used to reduce pain, "provides
control in only 15 per cent of sur-
gical patients at most." Of those,
only two-thirds had true relief
while the others merely bore the
pain stoically, the team said.

"Though many patients tolerat-
ed surgery with little or no dis-
comfort when treated with acupunc-
ture, it became evident that
acupuncture does not abolish
pain totally, nor does it alter
consciousness—two states tradi-
tionally associated with general
anesthesia," the editorial said.

The study group found that
acupuncture was most successful
in head and neck operations and
dental extractions but was least
successful in stemming pain in
abdominal operations. Lack of
muscle relaxation even impeded
some operations, the group found.
"At present, surgery with only
acupuncture is not practical in
American medical care," the Jour-
nal said.

Mount McKinley Scaled
TALKEETNA, Alaska, June 9
(Reuters)—Six Soviet climbers
have scaled North America's high-
est peak, 29,202-foot Mount Mc-
Kinley, in 16 days. They came
down on Sunday.

The global flow
of technology.

The past 30 years constitute
one of the greatest periods of
technological achievement
known to man. Major advances
have been many. Britain, for
instance, has contributed new
knowledge of the universe
through radio astronomy.
Austria has refined the basic
oxygen furnace to permit greater
steel production. And both
Japan and France have pioneered
in high-speed rail transportation.
Other nations, of course, have
made similar breakthroughs.

During these same years,
an era of progressively freer
trade, a sense of global inter-
dependence has fostered a vital
flow of technology between
nations. The whole world has
felt its impact. And Europe,
in particular, has been a prime
beneficiary.

Like many other techno-
logically-oriented companies,
IBM is deeply involved in this
world-wide flow of technology

and ideas. IBM scientists and
engineers working in laboratories
in Europe and throughout the
world are making significant
contributions to the develop-
ment of basic technologies and
the improvement of IBM
products.

Today, the implications are
far-reaching. The free flow of
technology extends well beyond
any one or two industries,
beyond any one or two countries.
Because it is inextricably linked
with the economic and social
well-being of all nations—
whether developed or developing.

We at IBM believe it is
important to preserve this spirit
of international exchange which
has made possible such progress.

IBM

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The Matter of Pressure

Menaheh Begin, after his bout of illness, is commencing the difficult task of forming a government—one which he shares with Bulent Ecevit of Turkey. The difficulty lies not only in getting the requisite number of votes from small parties to turn a plurality into a majority, but in dealing with matters of great international import—Turkish troops in Cyprus and Israeli soldiers in the territories taken in 1967—which can seldom be coped with properly by any but strong party governments.

In the case of Israel, the matter is even more complex than that prevailing in Turkey. In both cases, the solutions involve relations with the United States, but in Israel those relations are more critical. In fact, many Israelis have complained that the United States is putting too much pressure on Israel to make concessions, while most Arab states believe the pressure could be decisive, but is not.

That United States assistance is critical for Israel is beyond question. But that Washington wishes, or is able, to treat Israel as a puppet is simply ridiculous. Consider the history of the young state: The United States did not create it—in fact, it was initially very doubtful about the partition of Palestine voted by the United Nations, and the Soviet Union was at least as important in those proceedings, as well as in the fighting that succeeded, when the Arab states

refused to accept the UN decision. And the same was true in the Sinai dispute, when Israel withdrew from its conquests.

Israel did not do so after the Six Day War (by which time the Soviet Union was on the Arab side) and the question for the United States was not whether to "pressure" Israel into such a withdrawal, but whether to accept Israeli presence beyond its old borders and continue to give Israel the military help it needed to hold these (or any other) borders. And in the meanwhile, the Israeli hold on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was costing it more and more of its old friends in the Western world, even before the Yom Kippur war and the Arab oil boycott.

Israel was not solely responsible for the preventive action it took in 1967. President Sadat of Egypt, in criticizing his predecessor, Nasser, has made that plain again. But it is also clear that, wherever the blame may lie, trying, as Begin seems intent on doing, to restore Israel's historic boundaries will not work. Certainly, it cannot succeed without American support, and that President Carter was unwilling to provide the former Labor government. It is hardly likely that Begin can win it—if anything, he will turn off much of the moral strength that Israel possesses in the United States. Can that be called pressure? If so, it comes from the ideas and the background of Menahem Begin and his Likud party.

Approaches to South Africa

Vice-President Mondale went to Vienna to meet South African Prime Minister John Vorster, saying that what the United States favored was a change from apartheid to "full political participation" by all races. Afterward, however, he said that full participation meant "one man, one vote." With all due respect to Pretoria's record of twisting words to conceal crudities of policy, therein lies a distinction on which hopes for an easing of the South African crisis may well rest.

"Full participation" means, broadly, that all blacks would participate in the political system within a unitary South African state (not just within black homelands) and that whites would not be faced with an immediate demand to deliver themselves to domination by nonwhites. Moral principle argues against such a compromise: sound policy argues for it. "One man, one vote," however, is a phrase open to the interpretation that Washington seeks to apply to South Africa's differing circumstances the fully democratic pattern in effect in the United States. The most impassioned white advocates of change in South Africa are not really ready to take such a drastic step at all at once.

What Mr. Mondale did by moving from one phrase to the next was to hand the Vorster government a ready-made club with which to beat back the opposition parties' claim that, if South Africa were to move in the direction of the halfway house called "power sharing," then the United States would re-

spond appropriately. Even within the ruling Nationalist party, there are some slight hints of willingness to consider a federal or confederal scheme in which the special brutalities of apartheid would be reduced. In these hints lie what thin prospects there are to avoid calamity.

The hypocrisy of the South African position is evident: The government abhors the thought of black domination even while it practices an appalling brand of white domination. Still, the United States cannot afford to deny some prospect of recognition and encouragement to those whites who are perceptive and brave enough to contemplate change. It is all very well to insist that over the long haul there can be no moral compromising with a system that is anathema to U.S. values. But, at least transitionally, the Carter administration should be ready to recognize good-faith movement toward a political structure that falls short of the U.S. ideal. Indeed, at this point it would probably be tactically unwise to tell South Africans in advance how far and how fast they must go. What is needed more than anything else today is that particular kind of political understanding on the part of this country that would encourage some spirit of accommodation on the part of South Africa. For the beginnings of some sort of movement down the tortuous road of accommodation is South Africa's only conceivable alternative to catastrophe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Trials of the Concorde

The friends of the Concorde, most notably in Britain and France, will find some, but not much, solace in the legal brief the Department of Justice filed in New York the other day. And they undoubtedly will find it difficult to explain to the citizens of those two countries just why the U.S. government cannot do for the Concorde what it says ought to be done. For the government says, as clearly as it can, that the Concorde ought to be allowed to operate for a trial period at Kennedy Airport. But then it goes on to say that the Carter administration can't do any more than it has already done to see that the British and French get the landing rights necessary for that trial. To anyone unaccustomed to the peculiarities of a federal system of government, that result has to be almost incomprehensible.

The situation arises from the Justice Department's view that Congress has never exercised the power it possesses to give the executive branch full control over aviation. Instead, it says, that power is shared by the federal and state governments. This means that the New York Port Authority, which runs Kennedy Airport, has a legal right to require airplanes landing there to meet the noise standards it sets. And that means the fate of more than just the Concorde rests in the hands of the Port Authority because of growing resentment abroad about the way that airplane is being treated in the United States.

There is one bit of light in this otherwise somber picture. It is the Justice Department's assertion that the Port Authority has discriminated against the Concorde. If that assertion is right—and it seems to us it is—

the department says the federal courts can properly order the Port Authority to let the Concorde fly in and out of its airport. The charge of discrimination is based on the differences in the way the Port Authority has treated the application by owners of the Concorde and the way it treated the applications for other new airplanes in the past. It gave the owners of those other new planes a chance to demonstrate that the planes could meet the airport's standards but is refusing even that chance to the Concorde. Indeed, the Justice Department says the noise standards that stand in the way of the Concorde are violated "regularly" by subsonic airplanes but that these violations are ignored by the Port Authority.

This brief merely confirms our view that the Port Authority has acted unreasonably and unwisely in this protracted struggle. By any standard of basic fairness, the Concorde is entitled at least to the trial period that has been authorized by the secretaries of transportation of both the Ford and Carter administrations. And by any standard of decent respect for the problems of international cooperation, the Port Authority should stop prolonging this matter and treating the planes' owners in such a high-handed manner. If the courts concur with the Department of Justice's assertion of discrimination, the trial period ought to get under way as quickly as possible. If they do not concur, it may become necessary for Congress to give the Department of Transportation the authority to override local governments on matters concerning international aviation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

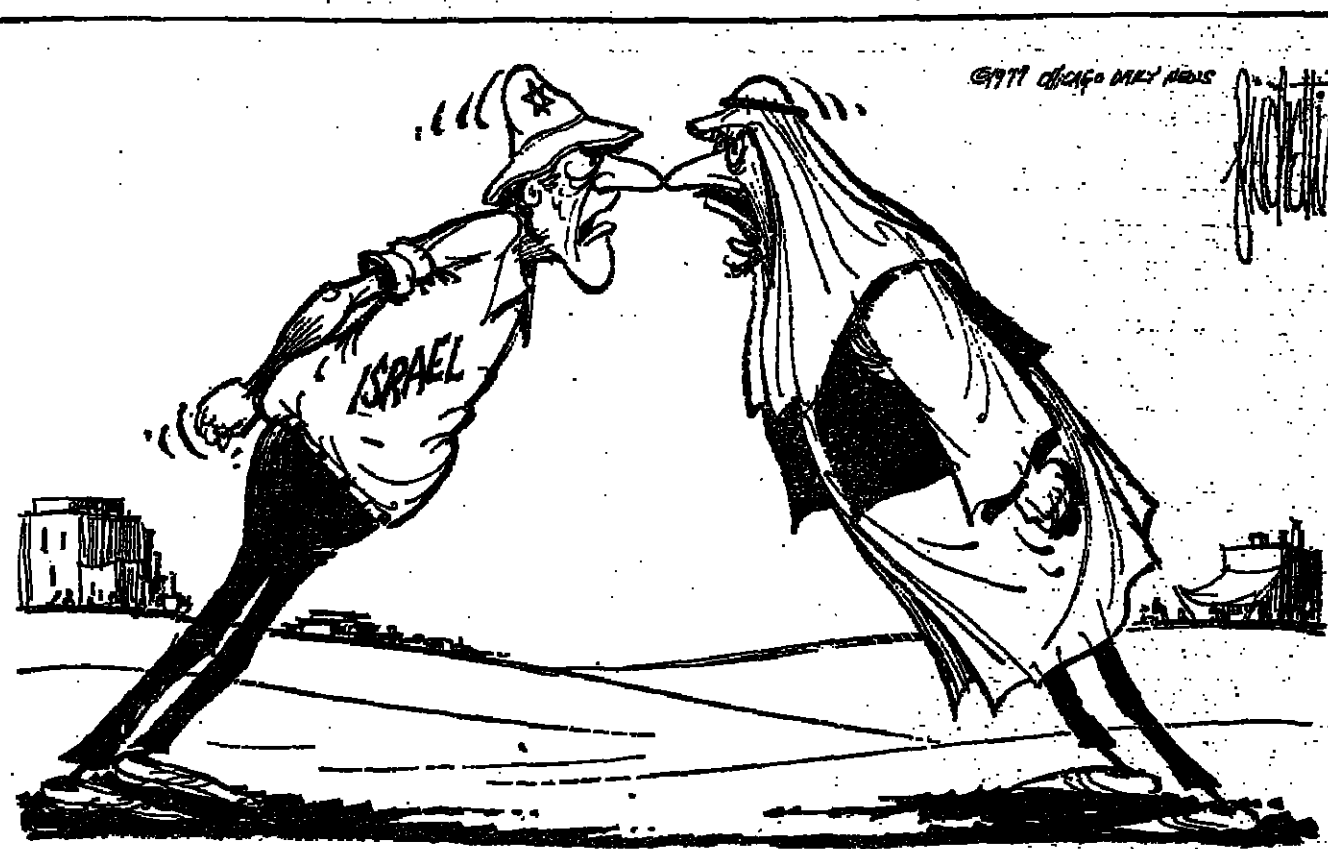
June 10, 1902

LONDON—The North-German Lloyd steamer "Kronprinz Wilhelm," which left from New York late on June 2 and arrived at Plymouth at 10:10 a.m. yesterday, accomplished the passage in five days, eleven hours, thirty-two minutes, which is a record run over the distance covered, namely 3,095 miles, an average speed of 23.53 knots. This beats the "Deutschland's" record of 23.51 knots, which was the previous best.

Fifty Years Ago

June 10, 1927

PARIS—Kings, Premiers and Presidents have passed through troublesome seas in recent years, but Dr. Thomas Masaryk remains the Gibraltar of Czechoslovakia. For the third time he was recently elected president of the little republic which grew out of the war. He is in a true sense the Father of his Country and if the country is in a good position today it is largely because of Dr. Masaryk.



'What D'You Mean, YOUR Good Friend Jimmy Carter?—He's MY Good Friend!'

Supplying Oil to Rhodesia Via South Africa

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Last week Lonhro, the British conglomerate with extensive interests in Africa, issued writs in the British High Court asking damages from most of the world's oil companies. It alleges that they have been supplying Rhodesia with oil in defiance of UN sanctions. Lonhro argues that the oil companies, by moving oil along clandestine routes, are breaking their contractual obligation to supply oil to Rhodesia only via the Lonhro-owned Mozambique-Rhodesia pipeline. This pipeline was closed when UN sanctions were imposed in December, 1965. Although Lonhro's court action was carefully timed to add fuel to the already heated agenda of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London this week, it is in fact the latest move in a whole series of developments that have highlighted the oil issue.

Last summer a U.S. church group, the center for social action of the United Church of Christ, published a report alleging that Mobu Oil was responsible for oil passing through South Africa to Rhodesia. It reproduced 17 secret documents from Mobu's offices in southern Africa, which showed that a complicated "swap" was set up to disguise the fact that they were supplying oil to Rhodesia through a long chain of intermediaries. A U.S. Treasury investigation established to test the veracity of these allegations has confirmed the essentials although it was unable to prove either way, whether the U.S. parent company was itself aware of what was going on.

In March of this year, two London-based groups, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Students for a Free Rhodesia, published a study which showed that there was strong evidence that the South African subsidiaries of Shell and BP had also been supplying Rhodesia.

In both cases the oil companies have argued in their own defense that South African legislation makes it impossible for them to control what their South African subsidiaries do.

All this information pouring out of Lonhro and the printing press of the white West's own dissident groups has inflamed the Africans. Indeed in January the Zambian President, Kenneth Kaunda, became so angry he almost threw the British Rhodesia negotiator, UN Ambassador Ivor Richards, out of his office. A couple of days previously, Lonhro's chairman, Tiny Rowland, had informed him of their findings.

Kaunda's anger, however, is based on more than what is now on the public record. Rowland informed Kaunda that he has enough evidence to prove in the High Court that senior management in the major oil companies have been conspiring with their South African subsidiaries to get oil through to Rhodesia. Rowland told Kaunda he has evidence to show that the oil companies, such as their direct involvement in the Rhodesian market, actually operate a cartel in Rhodesia, dividing up the market between them.

All this, although not published before, is well enough known to the British and the American governments. But only since President Carter came to office has there been a serious examination of what should be done to plug the oil hole.

One proposal, suggested by some American diplomats, is that the West should order the oil companies to cut their oil supplies to South Africa by around 4 per cent—the amount it is estimated is going on to Rhodesia. Although this would have little economic impact—South Africa has easy ways of making up the shortfall—at least it would be a political gesture of some substance.

Leaning on Iran

Another proposal is to lean on Iran, the principal supplier of South Africa's oil needs. Already the U.S. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, has privately warned the Shah that Iran's support to South Africa could be counterproductive in the long run.

The other suggestion is to move a resolution under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter. This would

make possible the introduction of mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The West's position, at the moment is that it will veto any African attempt to push for a Chapter Seven ruling. There are two reasons for this. First, the West is now in the middle of a major diplomatic offensive in southern Africa. Pressure is being applied, more than ever before, and too much could send

the South Africans into hiding. Second, there is a real worry that the British would not cooperate. The British feel they could not afford to break their important economic links with South Africa. The battle to win British support for Chapter Seven could lead to unbearable stresses within the Western alliance.

The odds are, however, that if there is no measurable progress on the southern Africa front in

the next few months, there will be American support for a Chapter Seven ruling. The Americans might ask for agreement to cut South Africa's oil supplies by 4 per cent together with a mandatory arms embargo and a moratorium on further private investment. Moreover, this could be the start of something much bigger. At the end of the day an oil blockade of South Africa is not out of the question.

Dignified and Efficient

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Monarchy in Britain fulfills a public need for ritual. So the writers say, and every royal ceremony proves their point. Only a professional skeptic could fail to be moved a little by the medieval uniforms, the golden coach, the staffs and swords and heraldry.

But there is more than ritual in the relationship between the Queen and her country. Or so one thought watching the contented faces of the men and women who lined the streets of London—many of them having kept their places through a wet night—to see Elizabeth II celebrate her jubilee.

When she walked from St. Paul's and stopped to talk with people in the crowd, they showed a curious mixture of deference and ease. It was as if she were a Queen to them, but not the kind from a fairy tale: a familiar figure, rather, reassuring and sympathetic, a comfortable Queen.

The British psyche has been pretty well worked over in recent years, especially by visiting Americans, and any generalization must be faulty. But there is reason

to think that for some Britons, at least, Queen Elizabeth represents values that do not find adequate expression elsewhere in this country's political system.

She does her job—and it is often tiresome—without complaint. She is never self-important. She really believes in the simple old things: duty, home, country. She does not try to appear clever. There are no tricks in her, and no surprises.

All of that inevitably begs comparison with the prime ministers who have served during her reign. Of course it is unfair to compare them to a monarch; they have to get down in the pit, in the mud of politics. But even by political standards they have not been a notably straightforward lot. And their guile has been singularly inept.

Success is the real difference. Whatever it means to be a successful Queen, Elizabeth is that. Her system visibly works: The ceremony glitters, a simple speech brings tears to the eyes. And so much else in Britain, political and economic, does not work.

Gloomy prophets notwithstanding,

Britain is not about to collapse into poverty or anarchy. People here are much better off than they were 25 years ago. Real income is nearly double what it was for the average worker when Elizabeth became Queen. The number of households with cars and telephones has quadrupled.

But Britain's relative economic decline is a reality, too: from near the top in Western Europe to near the bottom. And with that, both cause and effect, there has been a falling-off in the internal discipline that makes societies prosper: Strikes are the inescapable symbol—wildcat strikes that make production planning a nightmare for automobile companies and newspapers and others.

Close Down

The very day of the jubilee a labor dispute shut down the national domestic news wire, the Press Association, and another kept commercial television from covering the ceremonies.

Government has proved singularly incapable of handling the pattern of stopping the slide. As a result, confidence in politicians is depressingly low. Americans, who have been through Vietnam and Watergate, know that a democratic system can be extraordinarily resilient. But no turning point—no recovery of belief in government—is in sight here.

Walker Bagehot, the great 19th-century writer on British politics, said the secret of the unwritten English constitution lay in having two kinds of institutions: The dignified and the efficient. The dignified, such as the monarch, held everyone's respect. Meanwhile, the efficient, such as the House of Commons, did the real work.

The Economist of London, writing on the jubilee last week, made a devastating point on what has happened to the English analysis. The dignified institution of the monarchy is now also the only efficient one. Parliament, the cabinet, the civil service—all old machines of efficiency are cracking. And the Economist sadly concluded that "the very restraint and dignity with which the Queen . . . has executed her job have provided (a) golden cloak to cover up the mediocrity elsewhere."

To a distressing degree, the people of Britain, have trained themselves in recent years to lower their expectations. The happiness on the faces at the jubilee showed that something could be wonderful—could live up to dreams. But the real question in Britain is now, as it has been for years, whether the institutions of government can be stripped of their Victorian myths and made to work again.

The Triangle

May I add a bitter comment to Mr. Sulzberger's analysis on Greek-Turkish-Cypriot triangle (Herald, May 4).

Strategically, Turkey have the upper hand in Cyprus but not in the Aegean. They will consequently never stop their negative attitude in Cyprus unless they get their huge mouthful of Aegean. Hence the lack of progress in bilateral issues, as yet. I would not bother either to take any other aspect of the problem, such as human rights, refugees' plight or people's will. Nobody does.

GEORGE LAZARIDIS, Cairo.

Human Rights

Human rights provisions of the Helsinki accord are due for review at Belgrade soon. Concern is growing over the fate of individuals belonging to a group which was founded in May, 1976, to monitor the country's compliance of the human rights clauses of that accord.

Also evoking a tragic and torn emotion is an era far removed from the noble principles and aspirations of the authentic Soviet dream—as Anatole Shcharapny's scheduled treason trial—family and friends plead for clemency on his behalf.

HARRY SPIRO, Tel Aviv.

Who Killed

The U.S.'s Pifiab?

By Evans and Nova

WASHINGTON—Whatever the ultimate cost of the notified burial of the President, the short-run effect is silence the most important intelligence sounding board—of the U.S. intelligence agencies themselves—for every word back to Dwight Eisenhower.

The most persuasive agent, President Carter last month recommending the death of board (known as Pifiab) was A. Stansfield Turner, the new director of Central Intelligence. Central Intelligence directors have never particularly liked Pifiab, with its high-powered membership drawn from the lofts of American science, business and former government officials. To them, it represents threat as a competitor for President's ear and a source of intelligence inspiration.

Pifiab, for one notable example, engineered the brilliant intelligence breakthrough by the U.S. that led to spy-in-the-sky reconnaissance. That might have been delayed for years without the pressure from Pifiab and Edwin H. Land, Polaroid chairman and a Pifiab member at 1961.

The risks inherent in Pifiab are manifold. It was Pifiab that persuaded former President Ford and ex-CIA director George Bush to engage an outside of hard-line experts to test CIA's estimate of Soviet intentions and capabilities last summer.

Those experts, called "Team Produced much harsher estimates than the CIA's "Team A" of perils. The result: a much harsher "national estimate" regarded by experts as far more realistic than estimates by the CIA alone.

The point-man in exposing CIA's experts to such formidable competition was Leo Cherne, Pifiab's last chairman (a position previously held by Dr. James H. D. Clark Clifford and C. Maxwell Taylor since Eisenhower established Pifiab in 1958).

The sudden death of Pifiab clearly tied to the fear of an outside competition for the intelligence bureaucracy, plus a desire to centralize control over all intelligence within the CIA and National Security Council staff side the White House.

The Reason

The explanation for this, a widely held by skeptical experts on Soviet weapons geopolitical planning, is the bureaucracy's zeal to screen points of view that challenge the prevailing administration. Consider the following incident:

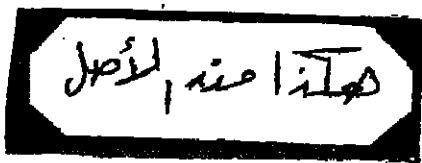
Dr. Richard Pipes, the Harvard Russian scholar who played a key role in "Team B" last summer, believed he had an inkling of the CIA's attitude toward the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) for up to \$7,500 to help him. A Harvard-MIT conference basic Soviet strategic doctrine, ACDA, now under control of director Paul Warnke. In fact, Pipes last month it could not fund the project even though Warnke has publicly said he no idea whether Moscow's military superiority over the U.S. is simply equality.

An invitation to retired Gen. William E. Kegan, former intelligence chief, early this year to lecture at the Air Force Institute of Technology at Maxwell Air Force Base, was withdrawn. The only explanation that the Pentagon and/or House did not want Kegan to be sponsored by the government in view of his well-known anti-Soviet intentions.

Concern within the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Carter administration's intelligence arm, has been the plea for enhancement of CIA at the expense of DIA.

What makes the demise of Pifiab more mystifying is two principal authors of the late intelligence Committee's report on "The President's Intelligence Policy," David Aaron and Eric Foner. Aaron, who had been "useful" partly by "his advice and recommendations" have been for the president such, the executive nature of relationship should be maintained.

Aaron is now deputy to National Security Director Zbigniew Brzezinski; Foner is his special assistant. Foner, who headed Jimmy Carter's transition team on intelligence, professed to write in that report months earlier.



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Page 7

BUSINESS

FINANCE

But Money Supply Techniques a 'Mistake'

t's Economic Policy Said Sound

Carl Gewirtz

June 9 (EIT)—The economic stagnation in the United States is not a result of the industrialized world's economic policy, but of the system or to search for the causes of the economic stagnation in a study published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

economic policy, unlikely to be repeated on the same scale.

In essence, the report asserts that orthodox economic policies can be applied to today's problems and succeed.

"We reject the view that existing market-oriented economic systems and democratic political institutions have failed. What is needed is better use of existing instruments of economic policy, and better functioning and management of existing market mechanisms," they say.

Doomsday Predictions

The group asserts that achieving "reasonably rapid (economic) growth remains an appropriate objective" and that "there are no major technical constraints impeding continuing growth."

We do not find doomsday predictions about the exhaustion of depletable natural resources, over

any reasonable time horizon, to be persuasive.

But the "biggest single constraint in achieving reasonable rates of growth—and the greatest barrier to a rapid return to full employment—is the increased tendency towards inflation."

While warning that "there can be no complacency about the consequences of prolonged unemployment on social tensions and, in time, on attitudes to work and to society in general," the report supports current policy aimed at "accepting, reluctantly, higher levels of unemployment now, in order to achieve lower levels of unemployment later on."

The report insists that high jobless rates "are not being accepted as a means to control inflation" but rather as a necessary result of moderate economic policies aimed at avoiding a new recession followed by even higher rates of unemployment.

Monetarist View

The report is less than totally orthodox on several points. It embraces the monetarist view, which is increasingly gaining fashion, that the growth of the money supply is more important than the absolute level of interest rates.

The report labels the mismanagement of monetary policy as one of the "biggest mistakes" of the early 1970s, while not attempting to recommend targets for the growth in the money supply, the report says more attention should be given to it and less to the level of interest rates.

It urges governments to publish growth rate targets—both as an exercise in medium-term planning and as a clamp on government expenditures to yield to domestic political pressures which could be inflationary.

Publishing such targets and keeping to them would also serve to reassure the public that an anti-inflationary policy is being followed and should help restore confidence. The report also suggests publishing targets for budget surpluses or deficits. It also calls for a prices and incomes policy designed to clarify the kind of price and wage behavior consistent with achieving and maintaining full employment and measures to reward and penalize those who conform to these guidelines or do not.

On fiscal policy, the report says the problem "is not so much a matter of doing things differently, but rather of doing them better."

Against Fine Tuning

The report argues against trying to "fine tune" economic performance in periods of full employment—there are sufficient "built-in" stabilizers that can do the job better than policymakers—and recommends small but frequent altering of policy under current conditions. The emphasis is on small. Nothing wrong wrong policymakers have been in the recent past, the economists say small changes can be added to at a later date if needed.

Another departure from traditional thinking is the opinion that governments should "index" investments, i.e., are in favor of action to provide savings with long-term financial assets protected against inflation.

Efforts to hedge against accelerating inflation have led to a considerable waste of resources—unnecessary construction outlays, unwarranted stockbuilding.

The economists also call for adjusting tax brackets to inflation, raising exemptions and deductions as the general price level and incomes move up. This would ease the impact of inflation on taxpayers and keep government income from ballooning.

The report notes that government spending rises as income climbs.

"In certain countries at certain times," the report states, expenditure has expanded faster than consistent with the transfer of resources that the majority of the public were actually prepared to support." In addition, it notes the need to shift resources to investment—to finance growth—and to exports—to finance payments deficits.

The report takes note of a "disquieting trend in research and development expenditures... The real growth in such expenditures has declined from 12 per cent a year (1953-64) to zero (1971-75)" due to "a more pessimistic outlook for profits and reduced corporate cash flow."

In brief comments on relations with less developed countries, the report urges the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to goods from those countries and supports moves "to reduce the vulnerability of the world economy to shocks" from supply shortages.

"We agree on the desirability of building up security stocks of cereals... and in some cases action to reduce the instability of commodity prices through buffer stocks."

The chairman of the study group was Paul McCracken of the United States; Guido Carli represented Italy; Herbert Giersch, West Germany; Attila Karcsman, Hungary; Eytan Karmi, Israel; Assar Lindbeck, Sweden; Robert Marjolin, France; and Robin Matthews, Britain.

Argument for Higher Oil Prices

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP-DJ)—There is not much talk these days about how soon the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will crack apart, bringing the price of oil tumbling down. The question, rather, is how high the price of oil will go as worldwide demand continues to grow.

"What the world has recognized is that the power of OPEC to control prices rests on a solid economic foundation, namely that oil supplies outside OPEC countries are short and are likely to get tighter over the next decade, rather than more plentiful," says Dillard Spriggs, of Reynolds Securities Inc., one of Wall Street's more prominent oil analysts.

After reviewing likely supply-demand factors, Mr. Spriggs concludes that OPEC crude oil could cost \$25 to \$31 a barrel in 1985, two to two and a half times the current price, new production from Alaska and the North Sea notwithstanding.

"Sometime in the 1982-84 period, virtually all the OPEC producers except Saudi Arabia will be producing at capacity," he says. "The world will have to look at one country, Saudi Arabia, for incremental supplies. In this situation, most other OPEC producers will be pressing even harder than nowadays for price increases. With their production having peaked, it will be the only means they will have to increase revenues."

There are several things that could stave off a price rise of this magnitude, Mr. Spriggs says, but he considers most of them only remote possibilities. One would be an extended worldwide recession. Another would be "unprecedented success" of conservation programs in the United States and abroad. A third might be "tremendous" downward adjustments in oil consumption in response to rising prices.

"Our estimate, however, is that this price will only really be taking effect in the mid-1980s."

and this would delay any meaningful slowing of consumption until after 1985," he says. Mr. Spriggs believes the tightness of oil supplies will become most pronounced after 1981 because the demand pressures on OPEC oil should tend to stabilize Alaska's North Slope begins flowing at 1.5 million barrels a day, possibly next year, and North Sea fields move up to 3.5 million barrels a day by 1980.

President Carter's plan calls for U.S. production to rise to 10.6 million barrels a day by 1985. It aims for imports of 7 million barrels a day, or slightly less than in 1976. Production targets imply a high rate of exploration and a good success rate, Mr. Spriggs says. And holding down imports implies an increase in coal output equivalent to 6.6 million barrels of oil a day—a very ambitious target that's likely to prove very difficult to reach," Mr. Spriggs says.

The analyst projects an increase in oil demand in the non-Communist world from 48.4 million barrels a day in 1976 to the 55 to 57 million barrels range in 1980 and to the 66 to 73 million range in 1985. Aside from expansion by other oil sources, OPEC production would have to climb from 31 million barrels a day in 1976 to the 47 to 51 million range in 1980, he estimates. Saudi Arabia is the only OPEC country with the production capacity to handle the anticipated need of the industrialized world, he calculates. "Saudi Arabia holds the key," he says. "Thus far, the Saudis have been fairly cooperative."

However, he adds, there is strong opposition within Saudi Arabia to raising production above current levels. It does not need the added revenue. It also is experiencing inflation, blamed by some on its currently high output rates.

"For this reason, the question of Saudi Arabian interest in increasing production will be a continuing one for some time," says Mr. Spriggs. "Intensifying this issue will be the Israeli-Arab conflict, so long as it remains unresolved."

OPEC Dispute May Be Ending

Venezuela to Forgo July Oil Price Rise

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP-DJ)—

Venezuela, which has been trying for months to arrange a compromise in the oil cartel's pricing split, has disclosed that it will forgo a 5-per-cent crude oil price increase scheduled for July that would have widened the gap still more.

Separately, sources within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries indicated that

an agreement toward a resolution of the pricing dispute is being drafted and may be announced before the end of this month.

"There has been a formal decision, and an official communiqué will be issued from OPEC headquarters in Vienna this month," one source said.

The split dates back to December, when Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates broke with their OPEC partners by holding their 1977 oil-price increase to 5 per cent. The 11 other members of OPEC posted a Jan. 1 increase of 10 per cent and scheduled a further 5-per-cent boost for July 1.

There have been numerous reports that in an effort to narrow the difference between the higher and lower prices, Saudi Arabia and the UAE would increase their postings somewhat, while the higher-priced group would reduce their postings or at least abandon plans for the midyear boost. But it is understood that some of the precise steps that might be taken to resolve the dispute are still being negotiated.

"We consider the pending agreement satisfactory and one that reaffirms and reestablishes the unity of the alliance," one OPEC source said. But he said the OPEC members have agreed to withhold full details of the compromise effort until it can be announced by the cartel itself.

Nonetheless, Venezuela is the second member of the higher-priced group to disclose officially that it will not go through with the midyear increase. Indonesia was the first, although that country's announcement, made late last month, drew charges from others in OPEC that it was premature in disclosing the plan.

Confirmation of the Venezuelan decision came from Felix Rossi-Guerrero, Venezuela's chief oil spokesman in the United States. "I don't expect any significant change in the price of Venezuela's crude oil on July 1," Mr. Rossi-Guerrero said in an interview. He said there might be some routine minor adjustments, however.

OPEC observers suggested that the Venezuelan development is a significant indication of the movement within the cartel toward a resolution of the pricing dispute.

CFP and Veba Report Earnings Decline Sharply

PARIS, June 9 (AP-DJ)—Cie. Française des Pétroles today posted net consolidated earnings for 1976 of 186 million francs (\$33.9 million), sharply down from its 1975 result of 721 million francs. CFP said the drop was essentially due to an upward revaluation by 325 million francs of its long and medium-term indebtedness in foreign currencies and to the depreciation of the French franc.

Gross cash flow rose to 2.88 billion francs in 1976 from 2.18 billion francs a year before, CFP said.

CFP said its board would recommend to shareholders the distribution of a new dividend of 9.40 francs a share, unchanged.

Veba Profit Off
DUISSELDORF, June 9 (AP-DJ)—Net profit of the Veba group was 38 million deutsche marks in the first quarter of this year against 48 million DM in the 1976 first quarter, with revenues up 1.7 per cent to 6.69 billion DM. Veba said today, in an interim report to shareholders.

The company is engaged in electricity production, oil refining, chemicals and trading.

U.S. Economic Growth Seen Good Through '78

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Reu-

ters)—Charles Schultz, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said today the administration expects healthy economic growth through next year and a steady slowdown of inflation within a few months.

Mr. Schultz said in testimony before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee the underlying rate of inflation in the economy remains at 6 per cent, despite faster increases earlier this year.

He also said unemployment should decline to 6.5 per cent by the end of this year and to 6.25 per cent by the end of next year.

Mr. Schultz said real gross national product for the current quarter should grow at a rate that will match or exceed the first quarter's annual rate of 6.4 per cent.

The second half of this year will not be as strong as the first half, he said, "but it will be strong enough to make the full year a very good one for the economy."

Slower Pace in 1978

Mr. Schultz said economic activity should remain at a good pace in 1978. The rate will be slower than this year, but faster than the long-term trend growth of 3.8 per cent in real GNP.

On inflation, Mr. Schultz said that price performance so far in 1977 has been disappointing, adding, "there is good reason to expect some moderation in the rate of price advance in the second half of the year."

Consumer prices have risen at an annual rate of 10 per cent in the first four months of the year, but the latest wholesale price index increase was only 0.4 per cent.

Mr. Schultz said that slower gain plus the prospect of relatively large crop harvests in the Midwest provide an optimistic outlook on inflation.

He cautioned, "We may have another month or two of comparatively large increases in retail prices," but "as the bulge in food prices subsides, the overall inflation rate should drop back to a pace approximating the underlying rate."

Mr. Schultz's projections and assessment were generally in line with what the administration has been saying for the last few months.

He said he does not expect consumers or inventory investment to contribute as strongly to overall economic performance from summer on, despite the fact that "consumers are in a confident buying mood."

But he expects state and local government spending and home building to continue to provide an upward thrust for the economy, he said.

Business Spending

Mr. Schultz conceded that the latest Commerce Department survey on plant and equipment spending plans, which showed little increase in what business plans to spend over the remainder of the year, "has raised some questions about the probable

strength of business capital out-

lays." But he noted that the projected rate of gain of spending reported by the Commerce Department survey for the second half of this year is significantly below the average gain of the past six quarters, and "such a decline seems inconsistent with the sharply rising trend of orders and contracts."

"Further upward revisions in reported expenditures plans, while by no means certain, are a very real possibility," Mr. Schultz said.

Stock Prices

Close Mixed

On Big Board

NEW YORK, June 9 (EIT)—The stock market overcame earlier weakness in moderate trading today, finishing the day on a mixed note.

Market analysts attributed the turnaround mostly to technical factors. Investors also may have gotten wind early of the Federal Reserve's weekly money supply figures, the analysts said.

The report, covering the week ended June 1, showed a decline in basic money supply, M-1, and only a slight increase in the broader measure, M-2.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.14 points to 908.85. It was off 3.88 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues led declining issues by about 745 to about 640, and volume totaled 19.94 million shares, compared with 22.2 million shares yesterday.

The day's biggest gainer was Falcon Seaboard, advancing 5 points to 53 1/4 after it was announced that Raytheon is negotiating an agreement under which Falcon would be acquired by Raytheon.

Also on the upside, Hughes Tool, which expects record earnings this year, rose 1 1/4 to 43 1/4. Mattel moved up a fraction to 7 7/8. It announced a first quarter operating profit compared with a prior year loss.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.27 to 114.03.

Markets Closed

All securities exchanges, banks and businesses were closed in West Germany Thursday for the Corpus Christi holiday.

Closing prices from Italy are not available due to a strike by brokers' agent at the Milan stock exchange.

Paribas in New York

PARIS, June 9 (AP-DJ)—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas is to open a new office of its wholly owned subsidiary—Paribas North America—in New York on Sept. 1.

Firms' Earnings Rise 3.5 Per Cent in Quarter

June 9 (AP-DJ)—A

earnings statements by firms listed on the Exchange shows net income rose 3.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year, from 1.7 per cent, Nihon Sun, a leading financial institution today.

or pre-tax operating income is viewed as a key indicator of corporate health in Japan—rose, down from a 33.3 per cent in the September newspaper survey.

he listed companies' period rose 6.4 per cent when the per cent. The average profit of the company to 9.19 yen versus

aper noted, however, in current profit of it is reduced to a of only 9.8 per cent in power companies industry are left

l and power committed from price in the year, which ating performance, it

s Seen Rising

a quarterly survey by the Economic shows 29 major using houses expect in 1977 to rise 10.7

1976, when the in- 14.8 per cent, and to be up 7.5 per cent with a 6.5-per-cent in 1976.

showed that actual trading companies ary-March quarter cent from the year- 1, up from the 10.5 projected in a sur- ruary. April-June now expected to be 0.1 (11.8 per cent in

the January-March 53 per cent, down er projection of 59 ril-June imports are

ises Avis Bid

June 9 (Reuters)— ries Inc. said today its offer to acquire shares held by a 0.25 a share from and is offering to under of the com- y-owned stock. The er for the 47 per mpany held by the total \$75.8 million.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$697 million to \$3.02 billion in the week ended June 1, the Federal Reserve Board said.

This was \$489 million above Eurodollar borrowings a year earlier.

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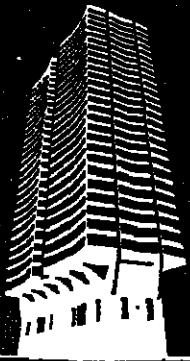
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14% 4% Dior	652	7	37	67	125	125	125	125	125	17	14	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
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14% 4% Dior	652	7	37	67	125	125	125	125	125	17	14	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
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14% 4% Dior	652	7	37	67	125	125	125	125	125	17	14	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
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Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft	Interunion-Banque	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kreditbank N.Y.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.s.	Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)	Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommunikationsgesellschaft
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale -	Lazard Frères et Cie	Lloyds Bank International Limited	Loeb Rhoades International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	R. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Morgan Stanley International	Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.Y.	The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.
Motura Europe N.V.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Österreichische Postsparkasse	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.
Orion Bank Limited	Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.Y.	PSbanken	Privatbanken Aktienbank
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Salomon Brothers International Limited	Sauwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited	Schoeller & Co.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strass, Turnbull & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken	Triebans & Bankhardt
UBS-DB Corporation	Union Bank of Finland Ltd.	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.
Verein- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	J. Vontobel & Co.	M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley Ltd.	Westfalebank Aktiengesellschaft	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Wood Gundy Limited
Württembergische Bank	Württembergische Kommunale Banken- und Sparkassen-Verband	Yamichi International	Zentralparkasse AG - Köln



EXERCICE 1976

L'action en profondeur entreprise pour renforcer la solidité et la rentabilité de l'Etablissement a été poursuivie avec opiniâtreté - et succès - dans un contexte économique difficile.

ALL SERVICE DE LA CLIENTÈLE

ADAPTATION DU RESEAU

L'effort poursuivi par le Crédit Lyonnais pour satisfaire au mieux les demandes de sa clientèle en France comme à l'Etranger ne s'est pas relâché en 1976, qu'il s'agisse de l'accueil (nombreuses renouveau à Paris et en Province, nouvelles agences à Francfort, Bruxelles, Séville...) ou de la qualité et de la rapidité du service (équipement informatique de toutes les Agences pratiquement achevé).

CONCOURS AUX ENTREPRISES

En France : L'accent a été mis, en ce qui concerne les *entreprises*, sur les crédits pour l'équipement (+20 %) avec notamment pour les entreprises petites et moyennes le nouveau crédit feu vert P.M.E. et l'exportation (mobilisation de créances nées +130 %). En ce qui concerne les *particuliers*, l'accroissement a été de 15,4 % contre 10,7 % en 1975 et de près de 20 % pour les crédits immobiliers.

UN DEVELOPPEMENT CONTROLE

- amélioration de la trésorerie, notamment par l'accélération des procédures de recouvrement des chèques et effets remis par la clientèle,
- modulation en matière de frais généraux (12,8 % de hausse au total, mais seulement 6,8 % hors charges salariales et sociales),
- limitation des investissements nouveaux, immobiliers et financiers.

...PERMETTANT D'AMÉLIORER LES RÉSULTATS

- La réduction de la marge sur les opérations de clientèle, résultant d'une baisse du taux de rendement des emplois plus accentuée que celle du taux de rémunération des ressources.
- La charge encore très élevée des dotations aux provisions pour créances douteuses - F. 635 millions - du fait de la conjoncture délicate et des difficultés éprouvées par un grand nombre de clients.

LE BENEFICE A PROGRESSE
 F 287,2 millions, dont F 216,7 millions

Exchange.

ET LA STRUCTURE DU BILAN A ÉTÉ RENFORCÉE

-Le fonds de roulement s'est amélioré de F. 721 millions.

BILAN CONSOLIDE

Le bénéfice consolidé s'est élevé, pour 1976, à F. 354 millions.

ACTIF	Crédits à la clientèle. 105 497	+	Opérations avec les Banques & de Trésorerie 71 205	+	Autres opérations 28 263	=	Total 204 965
PASSIF	Ressources de clientèle 94 879	+	Opérations avec les Banques & de Trésorerie 74 287	+	Autres opérations 35 799	=	Total 204 965

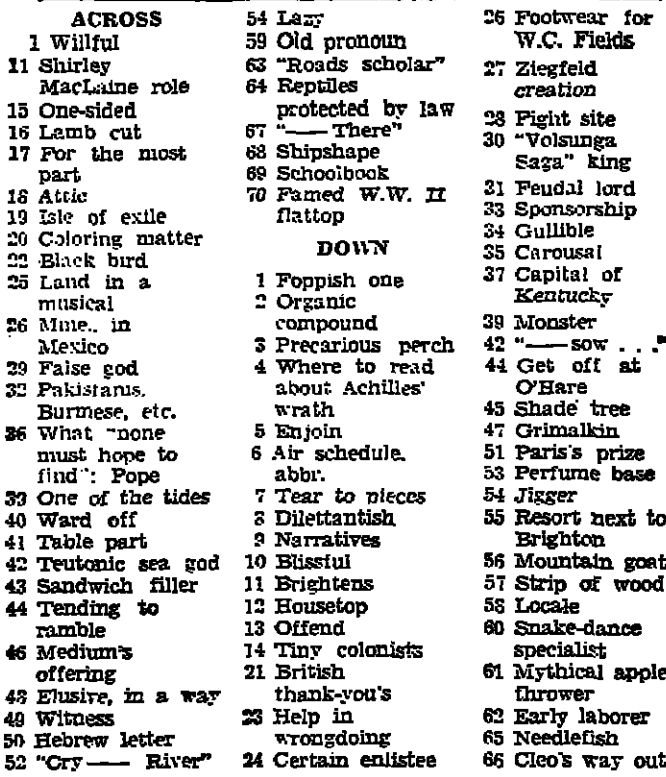
La brochure du rapport annuel peut être obtenue sur simple demande adressée à CREDIT LYONNAIS (Relations Publiques) 19, Bd. des Italiens - 75002 Paris.

EUROPARTENAIRES: BANCO DI ROMA • BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO • COMMERZBANK • CREDIT LYONNAIS

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 9[illegible][illegible][illegible]

4 1/4 Branch 20 5 1/2 4 1/4	12 1/2 1/2 4 1/4	25 1/4 17 1/2 ElexAm 1.20 10 1/2	2 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2	11 1/4 4 1/4	InfTrans 49 4 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4
5 1/4 1/4 Braunen 10 5 1/2 12 1/2 1/2	25 1/4 17 1/2 ElexAm 1.20 10 1/2	2 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2	11 1/4 4 1/4	InfTrans 49 4 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4
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13 1/4 1/4 BrnFA 48 5 1/2 1 1/4 1/4	25 1/4 17 1/2 ElexAm 1.20 10 1/2	2 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2	11 1/4 4 1/4	InfTrans 49 4 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4
10 1/4 1/4 BrnFA 48 5 1/2 1 1/4 1/4	25 1/4 17 1/2 ElexAm 1.20 10 1/2	2 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2	11 1/4 4 1/4	InfTrans 49 4 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4
3 1/4 1/4 Burgess 11 5 1/2 3 1/4 3 1/4	25 1/4 17 1/2 ElexAm 1.20 10 1/2	2 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2	11 1/4 4 1/4	InfTrans 49 4 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4
15 1/4 1/4 Butlin 1.00 10 5 1/2 3 1/4 3 1/4	25 1/4 17 1/2 ElexAm 1.20 10 1/2	2 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2	11 1/4 4 1/4	InfTrans 49 4 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4
17 1/4 1/4 Butlin 1.00 10 5 1/2 3 1/4 3 1/4	25 1/4 17 1/2 ElexAm 1.20 10 1/2	2 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2	11 1/4 4 1/4	InfTrans 49 4 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4

two new CDRs Makita Electric Works, Ltd., repr. 50 shs. cum. cpr. div. No. 15 s.c.a. and talon against delivery of one div. cpr. No. 13 of CDEs repr. 1,000 shs.	2.32 net (dfr. per record-date 1.817; gross Yen 150 p.sh.) after deduction of Japanese tax Yen 56.25 = Dfls. -50 per CDR.	2850 Kasei Sankyo Co. A 514 734 1 + 1/4 3200 Kasei Sankyo Co. B 49 49 0 2 3200 Kasei Sankyo Co. C 154 154 0 2
No. 13 of CDEs repr. 1,000 shs.	Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 75 = Dfls. -87) will be deducted.	3200 Kasei Sankyo Co. D 534 534 0 1/2 3200 Libani A 564 564 0 1/2 3200 Libani B 154 154 0 2
The equivalent of the CDRs, which have not been claimed by the holders of div. cpr. No. 13, will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.	After 8.31.77 the div. will only be paid under condition of 20% Jap. tax with DCR 2.66 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.	1200 Lott G. A 22 22 25 3 1200 Lott G. B 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. C 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. D 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. E 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. F 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. G 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. H 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. I 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. J 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. K 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. L 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. M 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. N 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. O 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. P 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. Q 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. R 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. S 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. T 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. U 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. V 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. W 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. X 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. Y 142 142 2 5 1200 Lott G. Z 142 142 2 5
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, June 6, 1977.	AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, June 6, 1977.	International Stock Indexes



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Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

	G	F		G	F		
ALGABYE	27	69	Clear.	MADRID	27	74	Clear.
AMSTERDAM	27	62	Rain.	MILWAUKEE	27	81	Variable.
ANTWERP	27	65	Unavailable.	MILAN	26	82	Clear.
ATHENS	29	64	Clear.	MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy.
BEIRUT	23	77	Cloudy.	MOSCOW	24	68	Clear.
BELGRADE	27	68	Clear.	MURCIB	23	23	Cloudy.
BERLIN	22	72	Clear.	NEW YORK	26	78	Clear.
BRUSSELS	26	68	Overcast.	NORWICH	14	57	Showers.
BUDAPEST	29	61	Clear.	PARIS	27	76	Clear.
CASABLANCA	22	72	Clear.	ROME	23	72	Cloudy.
COPENHAGEN	14	35	Cloudy.	ROME	24	72	Cloudy.
COSTA DEL SOL	27	64	Clear.	SARAJEVO	24	75	Overcast.
DUBLIN	22	70	Cloudy.	STOCKHOLM	21	73	Clear.
EDINBURGH	11	32	Overcast.	TEHRAN	38	64	Cloudy.
FLORENCE	27	81	Clear.	TOKYO	27	74	Cloudy.
FRANKFURT	27	68	Clear.	TUNIS	27	81	Clear.
GENOVA	28	68	Cloudy.	VIENNA	26	78	Clear.
HELSINKI	16	61	Cloudy.	WARSAW	26	78	Clear.
ISTANBUL	27	68	Clear.	WASHINGTON	27	78	Clear.
JAKARTA	21	70	Clear.	ZURICH	20	78	Overcast.
LISBON	28	84	Showers.				
LONDON	12	55	Overcast.				

(Yesterday's readings at U.S. Consulate at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:		Other Funds	
(d) Barbond.....	SP654.25	(W) Alexander Fund.....	30 65
(d) Conbar.....	SP791	(W) Trustcor Int. Fd (AIEF).....	57.83
(d) Grobar.....	SP635	Austral Select Fd.....	51.71
(d) Skybar.....	SP637		

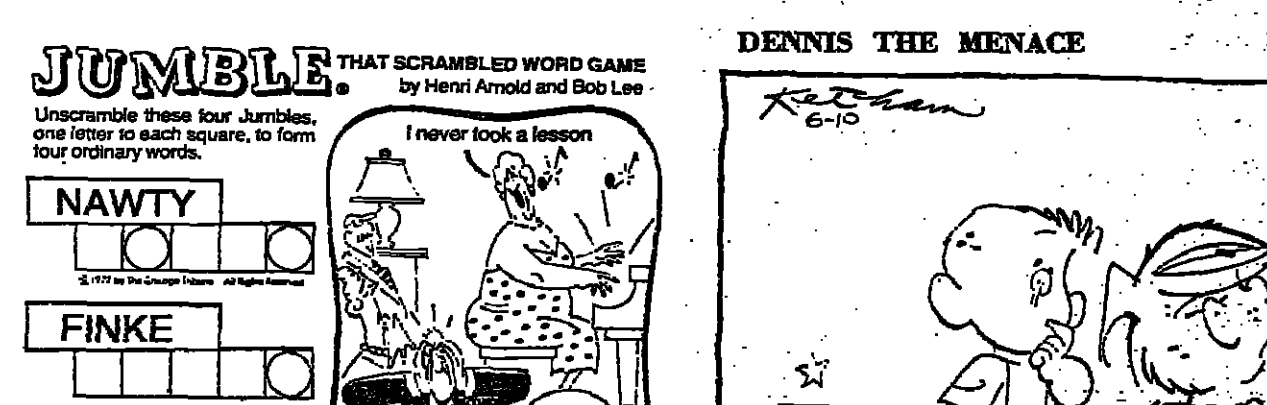
Common Stock	\$F4.25	(c) Class. Bond Fd. S.V.	\$622.68
10% Pref. Paid	\$F1.00	(d) Convert. Bd. Int. A Certs	\$7.95
10% Pref. N.V.	\$7.90	(e) Convert. Bd. Int. A Certs	\$11.25
		(f) Convert. Bond Fd. S.V.	\$8.43
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:			
(w) Capital Int'l S.A.	\$13.10	(w) D.G.O.	\$7.75
(x) Capital Int'l S.A.	\$7.50	(d) Polar Fund (ex-div.)	\$11.37
CREDIT SUISSE:			
(a) Credit Suisse	\$F21.25	(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.	\$10.28
(b) Credit Suisse	\$F14.00	(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.	1,271.01
(c) Canacore	\$F14.00	(w) First Intern'l Fd.	\$152.84
(d) U.S. Govt. Bonds	\$F73.75	(w) First Nat'l City Fund	\$17.76
(e) U.S. Govt. Bonds	\$F73.75	(w) First Nat'l City Fund	\$F1.76
(f) Energy-Value	\$F73.75	(w) Formula Selection Fd.	\$F68.04
(g) Energy-Value	\$F73.75	(w) Formula Selection Fd.	\$F68.04
(h) Europe	\$F21.25	(w) Franklin Trst Intercont.	\$134.00

(d) Concentration	DHCO 40.20	(v) Baumgartner, N.V.	\$1 322
(e) Int'l Securities	DHCO 26.20	(w) E.O.I. Motor	\$20.48
FIDELITY (BERMUDA):			
(a) Fidelity Bond	\$20.16	(d) Income	\$0.68
(b) Fidelity Divd	\$20.16	(e) Int'l	\$0.68
(c) Fidelity Divd. & Inc.	\$20.16	(f) International Fund	\$126.07
(d) Fidelity Divd. & Inc. Tr.	\$20.16	(g) Int'l Income	\$0.68
(e) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$20.16	(h) Int'l Securities Fund	\$0.68
(f) Fidelity Divd. & Inc. Tr.	\$20.16	(i) Invest Alternatives	\$21.50
(g) Fidelity World Fund	\$20.16	(j) Investors	\$0.68
(h) Fidelity World Fund	\$20.16	(k) International Ind. & S.A.	\$0.68
(i) Fidelity World Fund	\$20.16	(l) Swiss Crgnt	\$0.68
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:			
(a) Berry Pao, P. Ltd.	\$25.45	(f) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.85
(b) G.T. Dollar Fund	\$25.45	(g) Japan Pacific Fund	\$25.45
JARDINE FLEMING:			
(a) J.F. Income Fund	\$25.45	(d) J.F. Income Fund	LF1 822
(b) J.F. Income Fund	\$25.45	(e) J.F. Income Fund	\$18.85
(c) J.F. Income Fund	\$25.45	(f) J.F. Income Fund	\$18.85

[illegible]

(c) Intervenor	SPF 50		(v) Swiss Fund	\$316.24
(d) Japan Portfolio	SPF 407.30		(w) Talent Global Fund	\$ 8.88
(e) Latin Am. Res.	SPF 100.00		(x) Tokyo Pac. Bond (Japa.)	\$26.84
(f) Latin Am. Res.	SPF 100.00		(y) Tokyo Pac. Bond (Japa.)	\$26.84
(g) Univ. Bond Retain.	SPF 97		(z) Transpacific Fund	\$28.97
(h) Universal Fund	SPF 91.35		(aa) United Can. Inv.	\$ 4.77
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:				
(a) Amica U.S. Sh.	SPF 30.50		(bb) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	\$10.64
(b) Bond Portfolio	SPF 50		(cc) Western Growth	\$ 3.44
(c) Convert-Invest	SPF 65.50		(dd) World Bond	\$ 8.29
(d) Euro-Suope Sh.	SPF 110		(ee) West. Proprietary N.Y.	\$1,356.27
(e) Euro-Suope Sh.	SPF 110		(ff) World Equity Grd. Fd.	\$980.88
(f) Globalport	SPF 62.35		(gg) World Equity Grd. Fd.	\$980.88
(g) Pacific Invest	SPF 80		(h) Worldwide Special	\$3,740.20
(h) Pacific Invest	SPF 80			

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:		HF - Belgian franc; LF - Luxem- bourg franc; SP - Swiss franc;
(d) Atlantafonds.....	DM14.24	+ - Offer prices: a - Asked; b -
(d) Europafonds.....	DM13.15	bid. Change P/W \$10 to \$1 per unit.
(d) Unifonds.....	DM18.63	S-S - Stock split. "E" Ex RTS. "G" -
(d) Unirent.....	DM42.76	Suspended. N.C. - Not communicated.
(d) Unispecial I.....	DM62.25	



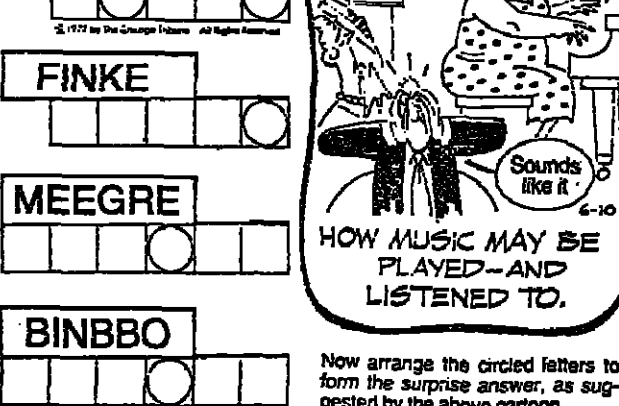
JUMBLE. by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

I never took a lesson

1 2 3 4

NAWTY



Print answer here: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOLIO CHAFF HUNGRY INFLUX
Answer: One way to deal with a ticklish problem—JUST LAUGH IT OFF

"DON'T NEVER HOLD A GRUDGE, JOEY...JUST BELT 'EM AND FORGET ABOUT IT."

Adventures of a TV Journalist

Reviewed by Ron Nessen

DAN RATHER recalls that his beloved college journalism professor warned the students at Sam Houston State Teachers College never to let themselves become part of their stories.

"Nobody gives a s---t about you," Prof. Hugh Cunningham admonished the young Rather. "You are not the story."

The reporter often is, and should be, part of the story, sometimes a more interesting and illuminating part than the basic story he is covering.

Besides, viewers and readers should know much more about the Rathers and other news persons who influence public understanding more than anyone except a handful of government leaders.

Fortunately, Rather decided to ignore his old professor's advice and this honest biography, written "with" Mickey Herskowitz, is the result. (I cannot find anywhere an explanation of who Herskowitz is or what his role

The Rather-haters will find plenty to hate. The Rather-lovers will find plenty to love. And those people who always ask, "what's Dan Rather really like?" will have their curiosity satisfied.

The Dan Rather in this book is the real Dan Rather. I competed against and tilted with for nearly 15 years: earnest, believing he has a mission to expose the scoundrels, a little pompous, a scumbler who reached the top

from an unpromising hard-scrabble Texas beginning, still spouting colorful Texas idioms, willing to admit mistakes and doubts.

Rather's method is chronological and anecdotal. He takes us

Rather blames Walter: vancing what he calls ti rity syndrome in televisi "The feeling that what the name on the mar the integrity of your re-

What if Paul Newman were to anchor the evening? Rather guesses he would ratings, at least for awhile. Rather protests (perhaps a bit much) that he doesn't own celebrity status.

of his anecdotes are so pat I wonder if they were touched up. Did Rather really fake a "deep East Texas black accent" and conduct Negro Gospel Hour programs in his early radio days whenever the real host failed to

Throughout his career. Rather than wrestle with the conflict between his inclination and training to remain aloof from whatever story he was covering, and the pressures of his celebrity

On the one hand, when he phoned his wife Jean from Dallas after the Kennedy assassination, she told him she was puzzled by his lack of emotion. "So there

It was again." Rather writes, "the detachment that has been, for better or worse, a part of my public face... To many of the Nixon people, and to some others, I know it came across as coldness, arrogance."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

HOOB	LATHE	CLAD
ABEL	ALLIAs	HALO
KELI	WELTS	AYER
HOPE	FFITHIE	GRASS

PLUS NOG
 REPEAL RECREANT
 RETURN LEEVIE MAIL
 MANY PAGES PITTT
 OPT POLAR BASAL
 RESTSTOP HASSLE
 RIA MOST
 PEDESTRIAN ONLY
 PEDS

W	UONG	HOAM
SEED	ESTES	ANTE
NEIS	SHORR	LEER

ident Ford's press secr
© The Washington I

BRIDGE

By Alan T

In the diagramed deal, South played simply and effectively to score a game, taking full ad-

If South had won in and played clubs, he the fullness of time,

After a straightforward auction, South landed in the obvious three no-trump contract. He won the opening diamond lead with the king and led a club to the

won with the jack
back to hearts, settin'
decisive fifth trick to
fense in his partner's
fore the clubs were e.

tricks followed the same pattern. However, South decided to lead the heart queen from dummy at the third trick. He thought his contract was secure, and wanted to make the second club lead for a big second bareback 14

...and the missing honors in that act to the interest of the community.

...the defense now demonstrated the error of his ways. East won with the heart ace and made a

...Neither side was vulnerable.

...dug...

...SOUTH
♥ K542
♦ K685
♣ K6
♠ 872

line play by returning the spade queen. This avoided the danger that the defender's spades would become blocked.

	North	East	South
1 ♠		Pass	1 ♣
3 ♠		Pass	3 ♠
Pass		Pass	
West led the diamond ace.			

100-443887-100

Drop Kick Entices Punter

Blocked Placements Increase in NFL

By William N. Wallace

ORE, June 9 (UPI)—Dave Jennings, punter for the New York Giants, is a man of intensity who brings a lot of o' football, believes the time has come to kick to return to the game. While out two or three times a week at stadium, Jennings has been fooling it drop-kicking, and if he continues to will ask John McVay, the coach, to let him have a drop-kick in a preseason game.

Drop kick, which goes back to the origins of a century ago, has almost been forgotten. It is a kick from a height of three feet, at an angle, then kicks it as a bounce back two or three inches, difficult, although an accurate drop is to get a true bounce.

ball goes through the goal posts, the is good for three points as a field goal or as a conversion placement after a touchdown.

Increase in Blocked Kicks
The return of the drop kick would be for several reasons. For one, there were many more blocked kicks in 1976 than in 1975. In the National Football League last season there were 12 blocked drop kicks.

Blocked half a dozen, the most being Nate Allen's block of a 10-yard attempt by Tom Dempsey of the Rams in a Minnesota victory over Los Angeles in the AFC Conference title and a trip to Bowl.

Coaches are working hard on drop kicks and they are getting results. Kicking team, which has nine blockers in 11 rushers, had available one more ball-holder on placement kicks—to get the kicker then the danger of a blocked kick is the most important.

reason is that 16 of the 28 NFL field players, which would be a drop kick of a true bounce. "On field, especially a wet grass field,"

Jennings said, "you can't be sure of a true bounce. On a field like ours at Giants Stadium, there's no problem."

Jennings, soon to start his fourth season with the Giants and acknowledged to be one of the NFL's best punters, has drop-kicked successfully in the stadium 45 yards from the goal posts.

Would he be ready this summer to drop-kick in the exhibition, at least on points after touchdowns?

"I Could Be Ready"

"I'm not sure yet," he said. "I'd really have to go to work on it. I don't want to make a fool of myself. If I failed, it could hurt my confidence. But I think I could be ready."

The longest drop kick on record was credited to the famous Pat O'Dea of Wisconsin, who booted one of 62 yards against Northwestern in 1898. Charlie Brickley of Harvard kicked five of 30 to 38 yards to beat Yale, 15-5, in 1913, a feat long remembered.

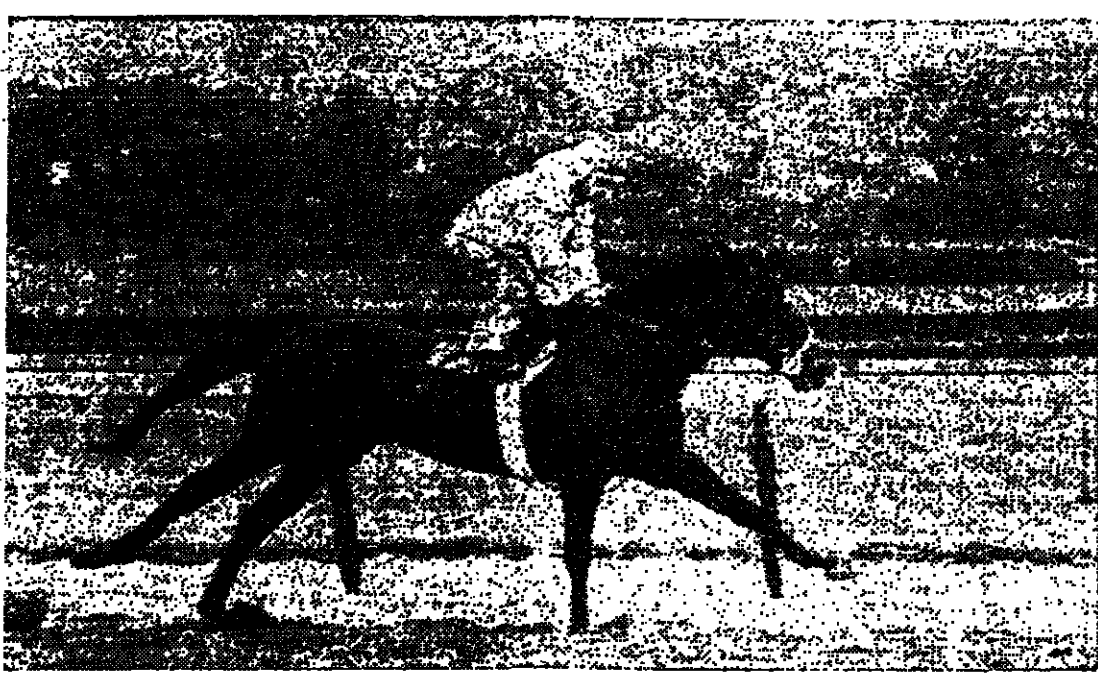
"Those kicks were made with the old 'flat' football. The circumference of the football was reduced in 1894 to encourage passing and ball-handling. This reduction of the ball allegedly made drop kicking more difficult because the target was smaller, and the drop kickers faded away."

Jennings, an observant, natural athlete always willing to try something new, uses a sideward swing of the leg like the soccer-kickers when he drop-kicks. "I get more power, more distance that way," he said. "Actually, the size of the ball doesn't make any difference. When I drop-kick, I'm hitting the ball at the same place on my foot as when I'm punting." He pointed to his right instep, ahead of the ankle.

Jennings said that by eliminating the ball-holder the chance of a fumble by him goes, too. Also, the pass from the center is easier to a stand-up punter (drop-kicker) than to a kneeling ball-holder. As for time, Jennings is certain he can get off a drop kick as fast or faster than the quickest of the placement kick teams, meaning under two seconds.

In older times there was another element. A player running with the football would on occasion stop and drop-kick the ball through the posts on the fly for three points, as in rugby. That is still allowed.

"Fantastic," Jennings said. "I can see it now."



RUNNING IN THE RAIN—Seattle Slew works out at Belmont, with Jean Crugnet aboard.

Phillies Win on Slump-Ending HR

From Wire Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Philadelphia Phillies' Jay Johnston was in one of those frustrating slumps where time drives landed in outstretched gloves and second-line pitchers started looking like Cy Young.

But the sight of teammate Gary Maddox dancing off first base in the fifth, last night was a pleasant distraction. Johnston's 2-1 victory over the Houston Astros.

"Tonight, I got relaxed when the pitcher threw to first three or four times trying to get Maddox," Johnston said. "The home run was on a low pitch and I knew it was gone."

"All you can do is keep swinging. I was wondering when one would drop in. When they're not dropping in, you become a defensive hitter and try to place the ball."

Dodgers 4, Cubs 2

At Chicago, Don Sutton limited Chicago to just three singles before being ejected from the game in the eighth as Los Angeles defeated the Cubs, 4-2. Sutton was ejected after Bill Buckner asked the umpires to look at the ball for a second time and the Dodgers pitcher threw it into the dirt in front of third-base umpire Dick Stello.

Angels 2, Blue Jays 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Bobby Grich led off the 13th with a home run which bounced on top of the left-field wall to lead California to a 2-1 victory over Toronto.

Grich's homer, off reliever Tom Bruno, the third of three Toronto pitchers, came on a 3-2 pitch and gave Angel reliever Dave Laroche, who worked two perfect innings, his fourth triumph in six decisions.

Reds 5, Mets 0

At New York, Jack Billingham pitched his first shutout of the season and George Foster hit a three-run home run as Cincinnati ended New York's four-game winning streak, 5-0.

Giants 3, Pirates 2

At Pittsburgh, rookie Jack Clark blasted a home run and doubled home the winning run to give San Francisco a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

Cardinals 3, Padres 0

At St. Louis, Ken Reitz smacked a run-scoring double in the second and drove in another run with a triple in the fourth to back Eric Rasmussen's six-hit pitching as St. Louis defeated San Diego, 3-0.

Expos 6, Braves 0

At Montreal, Steve Rogers threw a six-hitter to beat Andy Messersmith as Montreal ran its winning streak to five with a 6-0 victory over Atlanta.

A's 3, Indians 2

In the American League, at Oakland, Mike Jorgensen doubled home two runs with two out in the seventh, lifting Oakland to a 3-2 victory over Dennis Eckersley and Cleveland.

Twins 9, Royals 8

At Bloomington, Minn., Larry Hise hit a home run in the bottom of the 10th, his second of the night, to give Minnesota a 9-8 triumph over Kansas City.

Red Sox 14, Orioles 5

At Boston, Butch Hobson capped an 11-run second with a three-run homer as Boston breezed to a 14-5 victory over Baltimore.

Rangers 6, White Sox 1

At Arlington, Texas, Toby Harrah and Tom Grive each hom-

ered and combined to drive in five runs and ace Texas hurler Bert Blyleven broke a personal five-game losing streak as the Rangers trimmed Chicago, 6-1.

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Nolan Ryan had worked the first 10 batters for California, striking out 19 batters for the fourth time in his 11-year career. Ryan had 18 strikeouts through the first nine innings and a perfect game until Doug Ault singled with one out in the sixth. It was only the third time ever that Ryan went into the eighth without allowing a walk.

Yankees 9, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Bucky Dent belted two homers and drove home four runs while Mike Torrez hurled a five-hitter to spark a 9-2 romp by New York over Milwaukee.

Mariners 3, Tigers 2

At Seattle, Carlos Lopez smacked a two-out, two-run homer in the bottom of the eighth to lift Seattle past Detroit, 3-2.

Munson in Hospital

NEW YORK, June 9 (UPI)—Yankee catcher Thurman Munson, last year's most valuable player in the American League, was hospitalized yesterday with an infection in his right hand.

Munson first injured the hand May 22 when he was spiked by Lee May of the Baltimore Orioles. The injury required three stitches.

The Yankees were left with only one regular catcher on their roster. —Fran Healy, although veteran Elrod Hendricks was expected to be recalled from Syracuse.

Apartheid Reduced

JOHANNESBURG, June 9 (Reuters)—South Africa's major one-day cycling classic, the 111 Campione, is to be opened to riders of all races, the organizers announced here. The event will be held July 9.

Seattle Slew at Door

Triple Crown Victors Form Uneven Stable

By Gerald Sline

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—Seattle Slew will try Saturday to become thoroughbred racing's 10th Triple Crown winner by adding the Belmont Stakes to his eight-for-eight record. If successful, he should feel extremely proud but not be overwhelmed. The owner, the jockey, the trainers, the fans, the critics, the press, the public, the sport's first \$500,000 earner.

Count Fleet, the 1943 Triple Crown conqueror, the critics ask, "Who did he beat?" Fairly Man-hurst and Deseronto, the only two horses to oppose him in the Belmont, were high-priced claiming types. But as jockey Johnny Adams observed recently, "Count Fleet had terrified all the good horses by then."

Indeed, Jimmy Jones once said Whirlaway, the 1941 Triple Crown hero, "should not be compared in any way with a lot of good horses that we [Calumet Farm] had, or a lot that other people had. You don't compare a horse like Citation to Whirlaway."

Sir Barton, the first 3-year-old to capture the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont, did not earn a cent as a race horse until his sixth start, when he finished second. The 1919 Triple Crown victor received seven pounds from Billy Kelly and 10 pounds from Eberly when he beat them in the Derby.

For that matter, the three races were not recognized as any sort of series when Sir Barton won them.

"Run Like the Wind"

Gallant Fox, the 1930 Triple Crown champion, was something special, however. "He was lazy," Sunny Jim Fitzsimmons observed. "So long as he had competition he would run like the wind but as soon as he was whipped everybody and got the lead he would stop to a walk. He was a fire-eater, though, when he had the competition."

Gallant Fox won nine of his 10 starts at 3, losing only to the 100-to-1 Jim Dandy in the Travers Stakes at Saratoga.

Omaha, a son of Gallant Fox, took the 1935 Triple. He had won only one of nine races as a 2-year-old and is referred to today by historians as "a great stayer," meaning he was particularly effective over distance and rarely run in this country any more.

War Admiral, the 1937 star, accomplished something his sire Man O' War didn't in winning the three races—but only because Man O' War did not compete in the Derby. War Admiral captured all eight of his starts at 3, including, of course, the Belmont, which he delayed eight minutes by dragging an assistant starter through the gate several times.

He also tore off a hunk of the hoof on his right forefoot after stumbling at the start, but he won the mile and a half event in a record 2:23.3.

"Mr. Longtail"

Whirlaway, known to the fans as "Mr. Longtail," ran the final quarter mile of the Derby in

Ashe Confirms He's Out

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—Former Wimbledon champion Arthur Ashe will not play in the British tournament this year because of conjunctivitis of his right eye, his attorney, Donald Dell, said. Ashe's left eye, which had been operated on, is getting better, but he contracted conjunctivitis about 10 days ago and has notified Wimbledon officials of his decision not to play. Dell said.

There never was a stable quite like that one. Calumet had Arm-de-Bewitch. Faultless, Twosy, Pervent. Free America and Pot O' Luck, with a few others such as Cootswain waiting in the wings.

Major League Standings

Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	28	19	.596	0
AL West	28	19	.596	0
AL Central	28	19	.596	0
AL South	28	19	.596	0
AL NL East	28	19	.596	0
AL NL West	28	19	.596	0
AL NL Central	28	19	.596	0
AL NL South	28	19	.596	0



Tracy Austin

Girl, 14, Heading For Wimbledon

ROLLING HILLS, Calif., June 9 (UPI)—Tracy Austin, 14, leaves here today for Britain where she and her mother will compete with Wimbledon tennis tournament officials on whether Tracy must qualify for the main draw.

Tracy, 5-1 and 90 pounds, is rated the best young female player in the United States since Chris Evert. If she plays at Wimbledon, she would be the youngest ever in the 100-year-old tournament.

In matches during the winter, she turned back more than \$12,000 in prize money. Her started victims included Dianne Fromholtz, No. 1 in Australia, and No. 8 in the world, and Greer Stevens, No. 1 in South Africa.

Squeeze in Basketball

ROME, June 9 (UPI)—Italy's national Olympic committee has asked the Italian basketball federation to suspend its recent decision to allow member clubs to hire two foreign players each instead of one. It said imports of players were against the national interest at this time of economic crisis.

Manly Trillo

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Manly Trillo

Wednesday Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	28	19	.596	0
AL West	28	19	.596	0
AL Central	28	19	.596	0
AL South	28	19	.596	0
AL NL East	28	19	.596	0
AL NL West	28	19	.596	0
AL NL Central	28	19	.596	0
AL NL South	28	19	.596	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	28	19	.596	0
AL West	28	19	.596	0
AL Central	28	19	.596	0
AL South	28	19	.596	0
AL NL East	28	19	.596	0
AL NL West	28	19	.596	0
AL NL Central	28	19	.596	0
AL NL South	28	19	.596	0

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COSTA BLANCA, Vilayapagos: Luxurious fully furnished 3 bedroomed apartment, uninterrupted view of the sea, 2 minutes walk to beach, 10 minutes to town. Price: \$15,000.00. Call: 10230, Madrid, Paris.

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